

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



6214

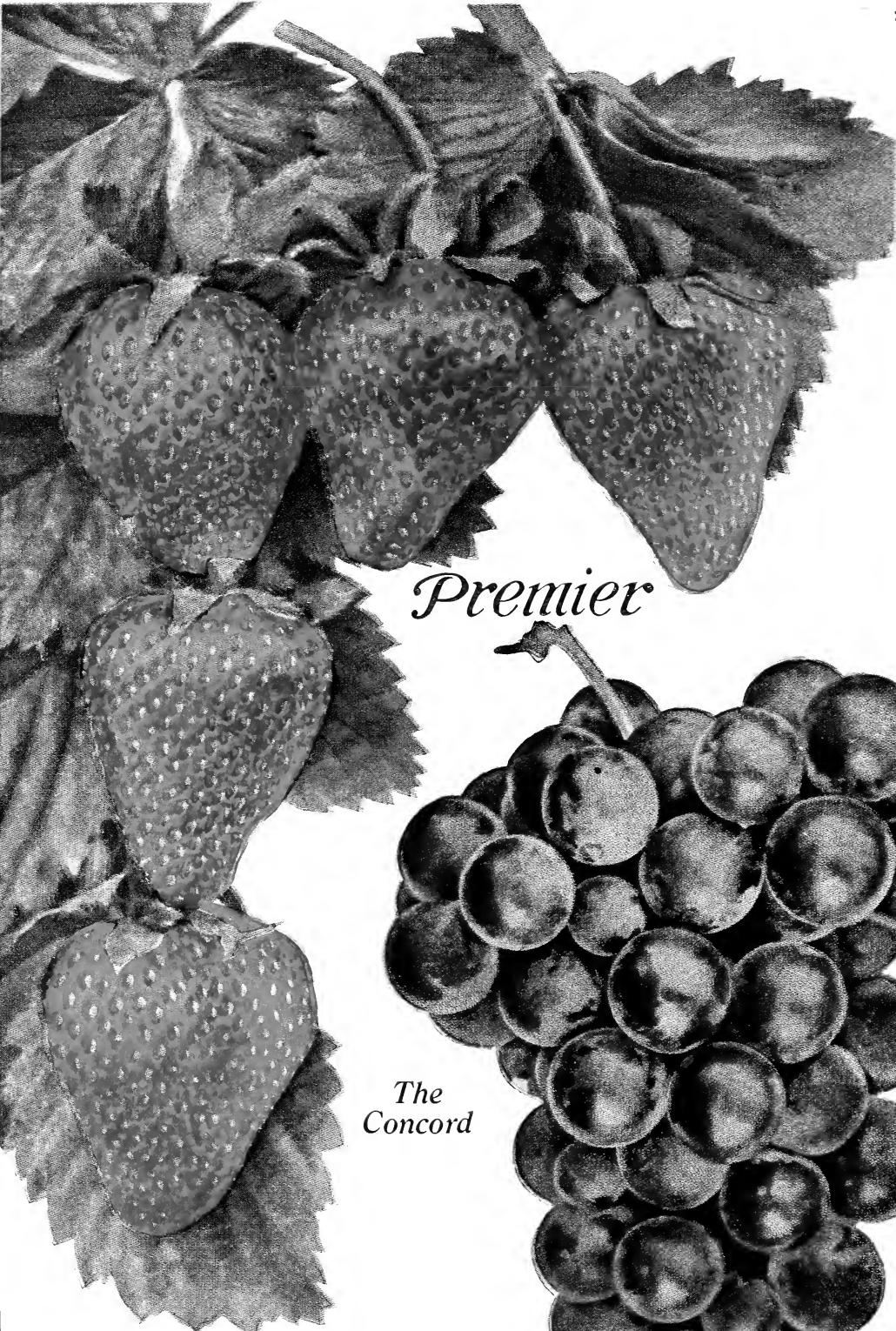
WESTON'S SMALL FRUIT PLANTS



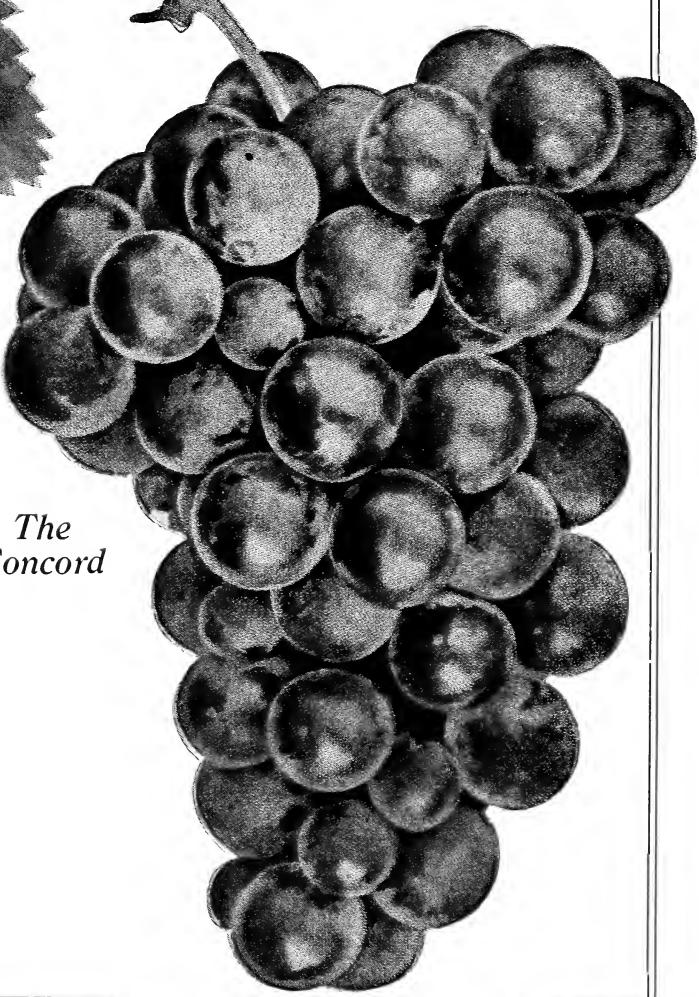
GIBSON
THE GREATEST BERRY
IN EXISTENCE.

A·R·WESTON & CO.
BRIDGMAN, MICH.

1922



Premier



*The
Concord*

Why You Should Plant the Varieties Shown on Cover

The Gibson Strawberry

The one best berry for the main crop. This is a broad assertion, but we have received so many favorable reports from old reliable growers, scattered over eighteen of the largest strawberry growing states, that we feel safe in making this statement that the Gibson is the most satisfactory berry to grow for either home use or market. Plants are large, vigorous and healthy, and have the best root system we ever saw on any kind of strawberry plants, and always makes sufficient new plants for a good fruiting row, and is very productive. Fruit is large and even in shape, firm, of high color and quality. Colors all over at once and holds its size remarkably well to the last picking. As compared with Dunlap, the plants are much larger in size and have a better root system. Fruit is larger and holds its size better to the last pickings. Sells for a higher price on all markets. This is why it has gained the reputation of being the best main crop berry for either home use or market. Plant all you can of the Gibson this spring.

The Premier

This is the best early berry we have ever grown. A real good satisfactory early berry has been as hard to find as a needle in a hay stack. The main points for a good profitable berry were lacking, either they were too soft, off in color or quality, or run down small in size after the first two or three pickings like the Excelsior, Mitchel's Early, August Luther and Bedderwood, and many others. The Premier has none of these undesirable features. It is large in size, and holds its size well; high in quality, firm, and has a beautiful glossy bright color which it holds after being placed on distant markets. It is remarkably productive and ripens very early. Those who have a suitable location for growing early berries will find in the Premier just what they have been looking for, the berry without a fault.

The Concord Grape

The old reliable standby, the one best grape for market, for home use, quality, firmness, color and size of clusters, the grape for you to plant. If we were to plant a thousand acres to grapes, every vine would be Concord. The people are not buying the early grapes like they used to a few years ago, they have learned that most of the early grapes are of very poor quality, and they wait until Concord, the grape of quality comes on the market before buying, hence the tremendous demand for this grape. Concord grapes have net the growers of Michigan each year about \$300.00 per acre for the past four years. Have you done as well growing corn, wheat, oats, hay, or any of the ordinary farm crops? We can hear you answer no. Then why not cut out some of those crops and grow Concord grapes, and berries. Take life easy and watch your bank account swell.

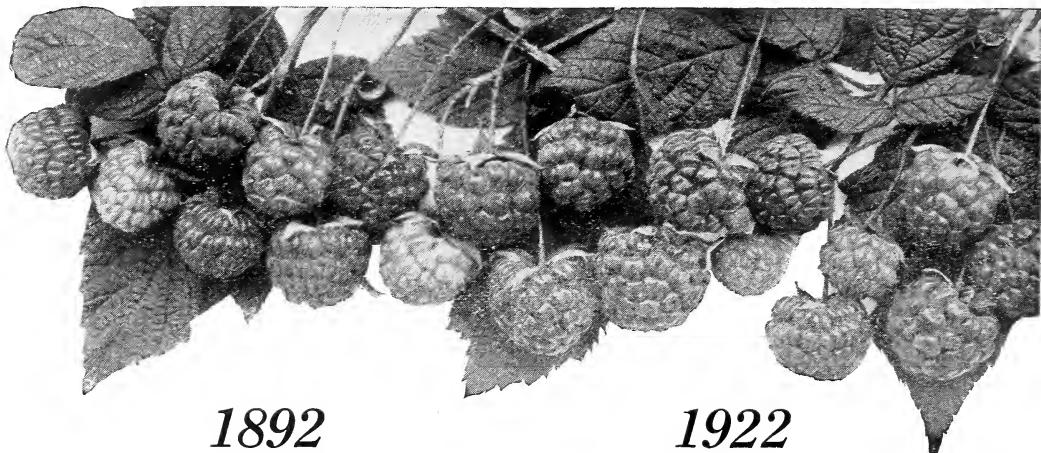
GIBSON BEST FOR MAIN CROP.

Gentlemen:

The Gibson and Aroma strawberry plants I bought of you proved very satisfactory. They were a nice lot of plants. I have grown many different kinds but the Gibson does the best for me and is the most productive, and holds their size well to the last picking. The greatest yielder of them all. Am sending you another order today.

Millfield, Ohio, February 22, 1921.

Yours truly,
C. G. McDANIEL.



A Test of Thirty Years

For thirty years we have been growing and selling small fruit plants, shipping them into every state north of the Mason and Dixon line, and so far as we know there is not even one dissatisfied customer in all these years. No Nurseryman or other business firm could withstand this test of time and still be in business, unless he treated his customers right and gave a dollar in value for every dollar received. This has been our motto since 1892 and we shall never change it while life lasts. We certainly do appreciate every order received, large or small and will put forth every effort to satisfy and please you. The same high standard of principle and quality of plants will be maintained this season as during the past thirty years, and each and every one who favors us with orders for plants this season, will receive full value for every dollar sent us.

To those who are not familiar with our location, will say that we are located in the heart of the great fruit belt of Southwestern Michigan, at Bridgman, Berrien County, on the Pere Marquette Railroad, one mile from Lake Michigan, and fifteen miles north of the Indiana State line. Less than three hours' run by rail from Chicago, where prompt transfer of plants is made to all other roads. Eastern and Northern shipments are made over the Pere Marquette without going through Chicago. Our soil here in Berrien County is a rich, sandy loam, and is peculiarly adapted for plant growth, and all kinds of plants are grown here to a perfection that is seldom if ever attained in other counties of the state. This is why Berrien County has a national reputation for producing the best plants. Plants grown on this soil are extremely hardy, developing the best root and bud system possible, and will withstand the shock of transfer to other soils much better than those grown on a heavier or a black, mucky soil, although such soils will usually produce larger plants; however, the bud system is deficient, and they are not nearly as hardy as the plants grown on our sandy loam.

Owing to the most severe drouth ever known in Southern Michigan during the growing season last year has caused a big shortage in many kinds of plants, and we especially advise you to place your orders very early and plants will be reserved for you, and please remember that Weston & Company will furnish you with the best plants that can be grown and at a very reasonable price. The four main requirements for your success in growing small fruits is good plants, ordered early, planted early and well cared for. Trusting we may be favored with your orders, we are

Sincerely yours,

A. R. WESTON & COMPANY.



Showing Black Raspberries Growing Between the Rows in Young Apple Orchard.

Instructions to Purchasers

Our customers will find it greatly to their advantage when in need of small fruit plants, to place their orders early, say January, February or first part of March—the earlier the better. Then give us instructions to ship you the plants early in April, before the 20th if possible, according to your location. Strawberry plants especially should be planted early for best results, even if the ground is a little too wet and the weather so cold that it makes a disagreeable job for planting. Later on you will be glad that you got the plants out early, as the plants set out early are more apt to grow, and do well for you, and will make a better fruiting row by fall than if set out late in the season.

You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by ordering early and having the plants shipped early, as the plants shipped early are in a dormant state, and will stand digging, shipping and transplanting much better than if shipped late when there is a rank growth of foliage, with unfavorable weather conditions. Then you save quite a little in express charges on early shipments, as the plants are lighter in weight, and besides on all early orders, you get just what is wanted before our list becomes broken, while late comers are apt to find our list broken, and we may be short of just the special kind wanted, causing annoyance to us and disappointment to the purchaser, so if the above suggestions meet with your approval, just sit down and make up your order of whatever plants you may need for the spring planting, and mail to us as soon as possible after you receive this catalogue.

If for any reason you are not quite ready to set the plants on their arrival, remove the cover, and run your hand down into the plants, and if they seem cool and moist, and you think that you will be able to set them out in the course of a few days, just carry the crate down into the cellar where it is cool, and they will be all right for several days. Do not put any water on them, as this will start them to heating, and remember that plants that are quite wilted from lack of moisture are more apt to grow than those which have been given too much moisture. If the plants feel warm to the hand when received just remove them from the package, shaking out the bunches, and repack them again on a shelf in the cellar, and if the moss seems too dry, add more water to it, but do not wet the plants. This will stop their heating and if your cellar is cool, you can hold them nicely for a week or ten days. If for any reason the plants should have to be held longer than this, the best way is to plant them in a temporary bed an inch apart, in rows, with rows about six inches apart, wet the roots before planting, and do not expose the roots to the air any more than you can help. See that each plant is set deep enough so that the roots around the crown do not show above the ground. Pack the soil down firmly on the roots. When you have them all set out sprinkle the bed lightly and give some shade to the plants for a few days. Do not heel in the bunches without untying.

Strawberry plants set early in this way, and later transplanted to the permanent bed, are much more valuable than those received later and planted at once on their arrival. But there are two very important things to remember when setting plants in a temporary bed. The soil should not be too light or too heavy. A moist loamy soil is best, and whatever else you do, do not trust the children or the hired help to do this work, but do it yourself, and then you will absolutely know that it is done right.



A small portion of one of our large fields of Gibson, showing the new addition to Bridgman in the Background.

Parcel Post

The new postoffice rule, which went into effect April 9th, 1918, entitles us to ship from one to fifty pounds of live plants from the first to the eighth zone inclusive. 1,000 to 1,500 strawberry plants, packed ready for shipment, will weigh (depending on the size of the plants) about fifty pounds. One hundred strawberry plants, packed ready for mail shipment, will weigh from three to four pounds, according to the size of the plants, and time of shipment. Other kinds of plants will weigh more, but like the strawberry plants, they vary in size and weight, and it is impossible to state the exact weight until they are packed and ready for shipment. As all parcel post shipments should be prepaid, we have decided to charge a flat rate of 20 cents per hundred plants for postage and the extra cost of packing on all mail shipments of strawberry plants, regardless of what the package may weigh, or to what zone it may go. Two year Asparagus Roots, Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants, 50 cents for each hundred; Grape, Black Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, and Rhubarb roots, 75 cents for each hundred. This makes it very easy for you to determine the amount of postage to send us on each hundred plants ordered, and greatly simplifies matters for us as well.

We do not make C. O. D. shipments by either parcel post or express, and owing to the perishable nature of live plants and the uncertainty of prompt service being rendered by either mail or express companies we can not guarantee shipments of plants to reach their destination in good condition. However, it is to our mutual interest that you receive the plants in the best possible condition, and we will do all we can at this end to get the plants through to you in the shortest possible time. If you wish, we will have your shipment insured by parcel post, and we advise you to do this, as it is your only way to recover in case of loss or damage to the shipment while in transit. The rate of insurance is 3 cents on a \$5.00 value or less, 5 cents from \$5.00 to \$25.00, from \$25.00 to \$50.00, 10 cents; and from \$50.00 to \$100.00, 25 cents. Enclose with your order one of these amounts, according to the value of your order, if you want this protection.

Our Terms are Cash with Order

Or we will book early orders, if one-third the amount is sent with the order, and balance payable April 1st or before plants are shipped. **USUAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.** Remit by Draft, Express or Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or your check will do.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all plants shipped by us to be true to name and first-class in every respect, fresh dug and packed in the best possible manner, and delivered to the postoffice or express company in first-class condition. If plants should not prove true to name, we will upon proper proof, return your money for such plants, or refill that portion of your order which has not proved true to name, but are not liable for further damages.

We do not guarantee anything which is beyond our control, which includes floods, fires, strikes, drouths, accidents, condition of plants on arrival at destination, the growth of same, or the crops.

Express Shipments

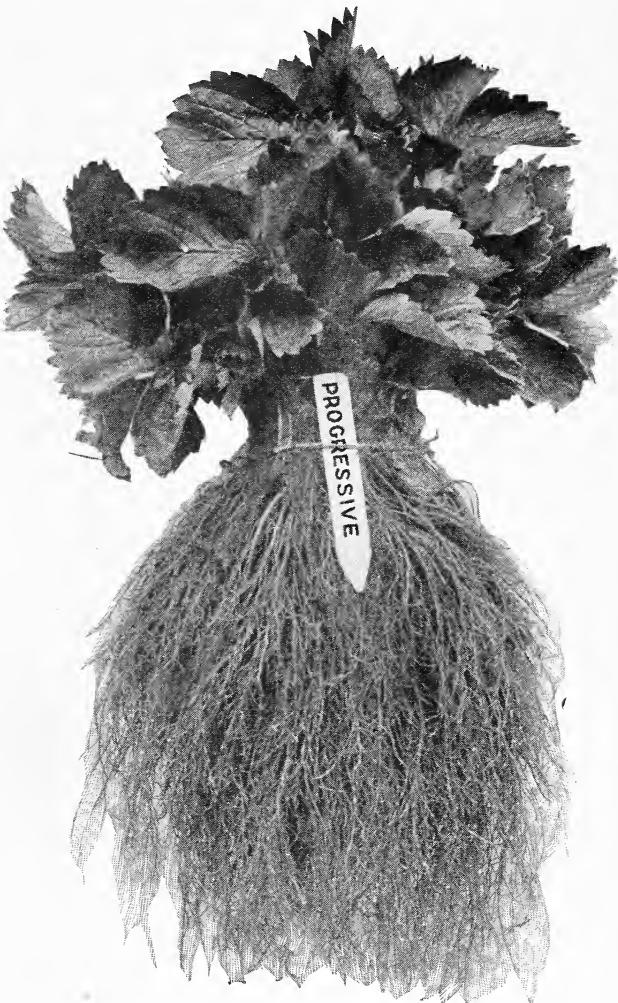
When there are no strikes and conditions are normal, we would advise you to have all fair sized shipments of plants sent by express, and very small orders by parcel post.

Freight Shipments

We advise you not to have any kind of plants shipped by freight, no matter what the distance may be, or the cost of transportation; it is not a safe and reliable way to have live plants shipped.

Our Shipping Season

We commence shipping Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants in the fall, about October 7th; all other plants about two weeks later, and continue until the ground freezes, about November 10th to 15th. Do not ask us to ship other varieties of plants before October 20th, as they do not mature here in Michigan until late in the fall. We would suggest that you follow nature and set all strawberry plants in the early spring. The earlier the better. The season for spring shipments opens usually about March 15th to 20th, and continues until about May 10th to 15th. The location of our farms and the nature of the soil is such that we can make very early shipments. We have a very large trade every Spring from nurserymen and dealers in plants, also the Southern planters who truly appreciate this early service and are able to get strictly fresh dug plants very early in the season. **We have no cellar or cold storage buildings or other buildings where plants are held over winter for the early shipments, and this is a point worthy of the consideration of everyone who wishes his plants fresh dug and shipped early in spring.**



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry—Showing the Strong Root System of Our Plants.

Lost Orders

All orders are acknowledged by postal card same day received, but should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address plainly and in full. Once in a great while an order is lost, but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, postoffice, county and state in full, and **WRITE PLAINLY, ESPECIALLY YOUR NAME.**

Errors and Claims

Errors and claims, if any, should be brought to our attention immediately after receipt of plants, for correction. Complaints offered after the plants have been in the hands of the purchaser ten days cannot and will not be entertained, except where they should happen to prove untrue to name or label. Such an error, of course, could not always be detected until the plants bear fruit the following season.

If plants are shipped by express, and they should be **delayed in transit**, be sure to open the package and examine contents at the express office, and if found in a damaged condition, have your express agent make note of this in writing on your receipt for charges. (This is very important, as you cannot recover loss or damage unless this is done.) Then write us and we will furnish you with invoice of your shipment and shipping receipt. Pin these, with your receipt, and claim for damage, and hand to your express agent for collection. Your Postmaster will furnish blank forms for you to fill out in case of damage to insured packages.

Substitution

When ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the kinds wanted are exhausted. If order is received reasonably early, and we are out of some of the kinds wanted, we will write you, allowing you to make the selection. But if order comes in late, with instructions to ship soon as possible, and we should be sold out of some varieties wanted, we then claim the right to substitute some kind of equal value unless order is marked "No substitution."

Packing

Packing will be done in the most thorough manner and with strict regard to the interests of the customer. We make no charge for baskets and crates, or for delivery to transportation company, and we pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation. However, when stock is sold at wholesale prices, a charge of actual cost for barrels and boxes will be made, usually ranging in price from 35 cents to \$2.00 each, according to size.

Protection

For the protection of our customers we have our plants inspected every fall by our state inspector, and a copy of our certificate of nursery inspection will accompany every shipment. Also all cane plants will be fumigated to meet the requirements of the different state laws.

For Hurry-up Orders

Use long distance telephone or Western Union Telegraph.

References

Bridgman State Bank, Bridgman, Michigan; Express Agent; Postmaster, or any business man at Bridgman, where we have lived for forty years.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Grapes. Rows 8 feet apart, 10 feet in the row.

Currants and Gooseberries. Rows 5 feet apart, 4 feet in the row.

Raspberries. Rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row.

Blackberries. Rows 6½ feet apart, 3 feet in the row.

Strawberries for the field. 3½ feet apart, 1½ feet in the row.

Strawberries for the garden. 2 feet apart, 1 foot in the row.

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT ONE ACRE

1 by 1 foot	43,560	4 by 4 feet	2,722
2 by 1 foot	21,780	5 by 1 foot	8,712
2 by 2 feet	10,890	5 by 2 feet	4,356
3 by 1 foot	14,520	5 by 3 feet	2,904
3½ by 1½ feet	8,712	5 by 4 feet	2,178
3 by 2 feet	7,260	5 by 5 feet	1,742
3 by 3 feet	4,840	6 by 1 foot	7,260
4 by 1 foot	10,890	6 by 2 feet	3,630
4 by 2 feet	5,445	6 by 3 feet	2,420
4 by 3 feet	3,630	6 by 4 feet	1,815

Rule for determining the number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants for an acre.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

No. 2353.

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock of A. R. Weston & Co., of Bridgman, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after August 1st, 1922.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Michigan, August 1st, 1921.

Culture and Instructions in a Nutshell

Strawberry plants are divided into two general classes called perfect and imperfect, or staminate and pistillate. The perfect or staminate varieties have stamens, produce pollen, and fertilize not only their own blooms, but those of the other class. The imperfect or pistillate sorts, as a rule, have no stamens and produce no pollen, hence their bloom must be fertilized by staminate. However, as a matter of fact, many of the so-called imperfect varieties have a few stamens and are able to pollenate themselves to some extent, but not sufficiently to produce a full crop. In planting imperfect or pistillate kinds every fourth or fifth row should be set with two rows of some perfect or staminate variety. In our catalogue we mark the perfect sorts (Per.) and imperfect (Imp.).

The halftone cuts shown in this catalogue are from photographs and are intended to show correctly the different varieties as they grow with us here in Michigan. We are asked many times each year what is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. We have tried nearly everything, and while we have received fairly good results from bone meal, wood ashes, nitrate of soda, and other commercial fertilizers, the most satisfactory results have been obtained by using liberal supplies of well rotted barnyard manure. And we feel safe in saying there is nothing better or even as good. Almost any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found suitable for strawberries or bush fruits. The ground for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till all the lumps are smashed and it is loose and level. Then roll or float just before setting. We use a common plank float, which you can make at little cost. We use a hand marker (homemade) that marks three rows at once. Light sandy soil should be plowed shallow.

SETTING PLANTS. Make holes with a spade by putting in ground five or six inches and pull toward you, then take out. Hold plant in hole with hand and close hole with foot and press firmly (with feet) on both sides. Be very particular and see that plant is set at just the same depth as it grew in its original bed.

This is the general way of planting strawberry plants and we recommend this method for raspberry and blackberry plants as well. Some plow a furrow and set the plants in them, but unless soil is very moist there is danger of plants drying out.

Many of the new beginners write us each season asking what varieties of strawberries are considered the most profitable to grow for market etc. Now, of course, much depends on the location and circumstances, with which we are not familiar. When writing, give us some of the details. State what kind of soil you have, whether light sand, a sandy loam, a clay loam, or heavy clay. Is it well underdrained? Does it hold moisture well throughout the summer, or dry too easily? Is it level or hilly? If you will acquaint us with some of the conditions, we will try and answer your questions intelligently. If you have a good, progressive strawberry grower in your section, get his advice as to the most profitable varieties to grow, as he should be in a position to give you valuable advice.

In planting your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of a situation as nearly exempt as possible.

We recommend shallow cultivation as soon as plants are set out or at least within a few days. This levels the ground and holds the moisture in the ground where it will do the most good, not allowing the moisture to get away by evaporation through the pores of the ground.

Do not cultivate too close to the plants, as you will disturb the roots.

Shallow cultivation should be kept up through the growing season.

Blossom stems should be pinched off from all plants the first season. This throws the strength into the roots and develops a strong, healthy plant that will give you a big crop of nice berries the following season. If you do not want a wide, matted row (and we would not recommend wide matted rows for best fruit) you should cut off all runners that start up till about July 1st. There will then be plenty coming on later and your parent plant will be strong and vigorous.

When ground is frozen in the fall, mulch the plants with wild hay, straw, corn fodder or most any coarse litter which you may have about the place will do. When danger of frost is over in the spring, rake off two-thirds of this mulch between the rows and leave until after fruit season is over. Then run over the bed with your mower, cutting the vines, weeds, grass, etc., and when perfectly dry set fire and burn the whole bed over, mulch and all. This will kill millions of weed seeds and insect pests, but will not injure the plants. Finally, for the last reminder, make the soil rich. Pulverize it thoroughly. Plant very early in the spring, the earlier the better the results will be. Shorten the roots to 4 or 5 inches. Do not expose plants to the air without wetting the roots. Set plants same depth as they grew in original bed. Press the soil down good and firm about the plant. Keep surface stirred around plant, but hoe shallow and often. Cultivate after every rain, and as many times as seems necessary. In the north give winter protection.

Any further information will be cheerfully given on request in regard to description, soil, varieties, express rates, and small fruit culture in general.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. We consider it a part of our business to answer all questions to the best of our ability, and helping you if possible. So let the questions come.



The Largest and Most Satisfactory Strawberry Known at the Present Time.

THE COOPER

This is a new berry introduced last Spring by Henry Emlong & Son, of Michigan. The berry is a seedling found by Mr. Cooper growing on his farm here in Southern Michigan. The parentage of the berry is unknown. The plant was so much larger than other seedlings growing near by that Mr. Cooper took up this plant and set it near his home on some rich soil and the following year it fruited, producing the largest and finest berries that Mr. Cooper ever saw. The fruit was of good color, firm and solid clear to the center of the berries, which was something rather unusual for such large berries. The quality was extra good and so sweet and nice that the more he ate of them, the more he wanted.

Mr. Cooper has grown this berry exclusively for many years and states that it is the largest and best strawberry without a fault and that it has no green tips. A solid berry with no core or hollow centers, bright red in color, and a flavor as good as the best, unequalled for size and that 18 to 35 berries will fill a quart box, and that the plants are very large and productive, five to six fruit stems to the plant. Mr. Cooper also states that the plant has wonderful vitality and an unexcelled root system, large long roots with a mass of feeders, the like of which was never seen before on strawberry plants. Any ordinary drouth would have very little effect on this variety. Mr. Cooper further states that this variety is something wonderful when grown under the hill system and that he has grown plants by this method that produced 17 fruit stems and berries that were five to six inches in circumference and that he dug up one of these large hills which was grown from a single plant, and that it filled a bushel basket and had roots twenty inches long. Mr. Emlong & Son state in their 1921 catalogue that they have seen the Cooper fruited for two seasons and that they will vouch for every one of the above statements made by Mr. Cooper.

The introducer says of this berry: "It is the most beautiful, largest, and heaviest yielding variety we have ever seen, and we have tested hundreds of different varieties during the last forty years. In 1919 we called on Mr. Cooper during the strawberry season. The sight we saw was well worth the trip. We were amazed. We had never seen such large, fancy fruit. They appeared like large overgrown Dunlap, but the flavor was the greatest surprise of all. We had never bit into anything so sweet and luscious, and in size they varied from big to large and larger."

During the year 1919, Mr. Andrew Huss of Buchanan, Michigan, learned from his brother, John Huss, who lives near the Cooper farm that Mr. Cooper was growing a new strawberry that was much larger and more productive than any other variety he ever heard of, and he purchased 200 plants of this seedling from Mr. Cooper, paying him \$1.00 per dozen for them. This was a year or so before Mr. Cooper sold his entire stock of plants to the introducer Messrs. Emlong & Son. Mr. Huss has fruited this variety and thinks so well of it that he set all the plants he had in the Spring of 1921, and during October he called on us offering his entire stock of Cooper plants except one row which he reserved for his own use. We bought the plants and this is where your Cooper plants will come from this Spring and we will guarantee them to be the genuine Cooper and exactly the same as the introducer is offering. We shall plant heavy to this variety as from what we can learn of it the demand for the plants will surely be very heavy for many years to come. We advise you to order early so that plants can be reserved for you. Below we print the affidavit from Mr. Andrew Huss, and a few testimonials from people who have seen and sampled this wonderful berry. The price is reasonable for such a grand good new berry and it will pay you to get started with this variety. Plant all you can of them this Spring for it is the great big sweet berries that always sell for fancy prices.

We shall plant several acres to this variety in the Spring, as we have such faith in the Cooper giving **perfect satisfaction** to all those who plant it and that it will prove to be more productive, larger and sweeter than any other berry known at the present time. The supply of plants will never equal the demand for them for many years to come. Our supply this Spring is very limited, however we will reserve for our customers at least fifty or sixty thousand so that many of them can try out this wonderful berry in a small way. One or two hundred plants set in your garden this Spring will furnish your table the following Spring with the most luscious strawberries you ever tasted, and beside will produce sufficient plants to set several rows across your garden for the following year.

To Whom It May Concern

Two years ago last Spring I learned through my brother John Huss that his neighbor, B. F. Cooper, who lives near Cassopolis was growing a new strawberry from a seedling plant which he found growing on his farm and that the berries were much larger and sweeter than any of the old varieties, and after investigation I bought 200 of these seedling plants from Mr. Cooper, paying him \$1.00 per dozen for them and when they fruited, they proved to be the largest, sweetest, and most productive strawberry I had ever grown, and I have grown all the leading kinds for the past twenty years. The fruit is so large that 18 to 20 berries will fill a quart box. This seedling was named the Cooper by the introducer in the Spring of 1921. I have sold all of my Cooper strawberry plants to the A. R. Weston & Co. of Bridgman, Michigan, and I hereby make oath that they are from the original plants which I bought from Mr. Cooper and are pure and unmixed with other varieties.

ANDREW HUSS,
Witness,
HERBERT ROE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1921.
HERBERT ROE,

Notary Public, Berrien County, Mich.

My commission expires March 3rd, 1922.

Gentlemen:

Buchanan, Mich., Oct. 20, 1921.

I have picked different kinds of strawberries for my neighbors for a number of years, but I have never picked any that were as nice as the Cooper, they are the largest and best berries I ever saw.

MRS. WM. KOCH.

Gentlemen:

Buchanan, Mich., Oct. 29, 1921

I have seen the Cooper strawberry and eaten them and they are certainly the largest and sweetest berry I ever saw.

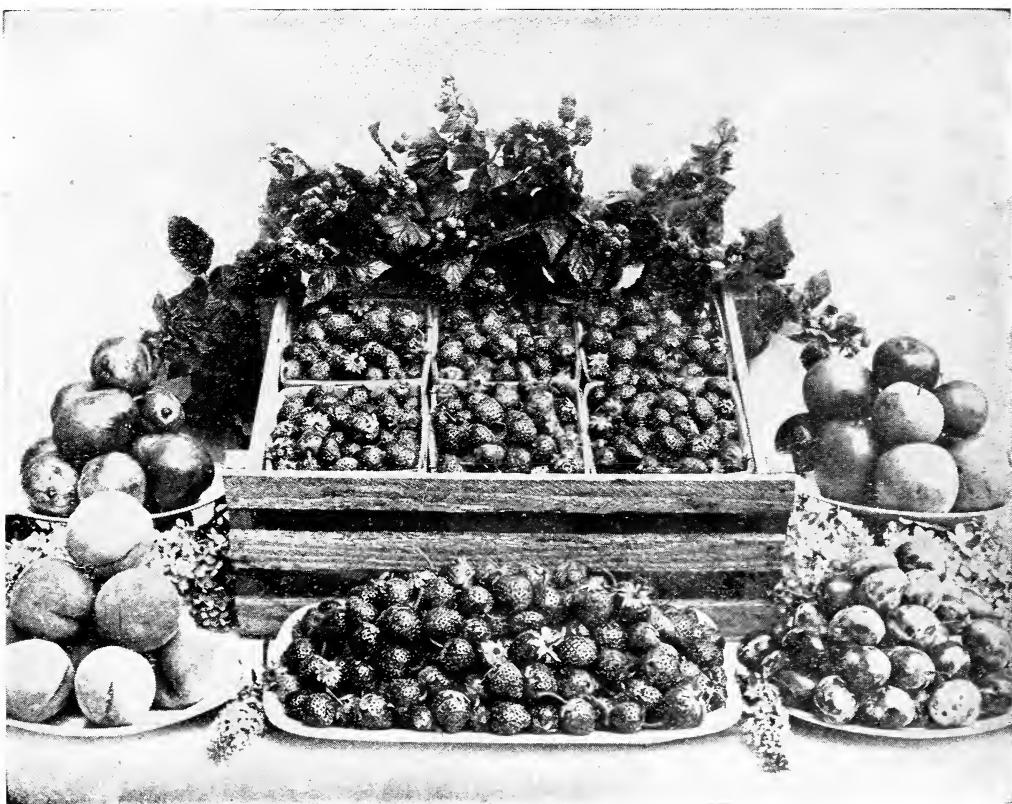
NEWTON BARNHART.

Gentlemen:

Niles, Mich., Oct. 12, 1921.

Having used and seen the Cooper strawberry growing, I can truthfully say they are the largest and best flavored berry I ever saw or tasted, and for canning and table use they are excelled by no other variety

MRS. CLARENCE HUSS.



Strawberries from Early Spring till Late Fall.

Weston's Everbearing Strawberries Reliable Money Makers

We were among the first in Michigan to experiment with the everbearing strawberry. This was many years ago; since then we have tried out many different everbearing varieties as they have been originated from time to time. However, in all these years we have found only four varieties that would stand the test. Any of these four varieties we believe will prove very satisfactory to the average berry grower. The Progressive is the most popular everbearer known at the present time, probably because it is better known over a wide range of territory, and because of its unfailing habit of producing an immense crop of berries from the new formed plants the first year. Superb is without question the largest berry in size of all the everbearing family, and by far the best to grow under the hill system. The Lucky Strike is of later introduction and a very promising variety. It has so many good points and so very few poor ones, that we feel safe in offering it this spring to our customers and advise you to give it a good trial. One point has been well and thoroughly established in regard to the everbearers, that is they are the most satisfactory and profitable strawberry grown when tried out on a large scale for commercial purposes. We have yet to hear of a single failure where one to ten acres were planted. The only complaints we have received were from people who just bought a few plants for home use, say enough for one to three short rows in the garden. The children knew where those rows were, so did the birds, and between the two the rows were kept picked up clean so when father or mother went out to the garden some evening or Sunday morning to pick a mess of luscious berries for supper or the Sunday dinner, they were surprised to find no berries there, and they immediately write their nurserymen that the everbearer is a fake and that he should not list them any more in his catalogue to fool the people, but the children and the birds know the truth of the matter, the sweetest berries they ever tasted and just lots of them, too. Our advice is, plan to grow more berries than the children and birds will use, and you will always be a good friend of the everbearer.

PROGRESSIVE SOLD LAST FALL AT \$7.00 PER CRATE.



Lucky Strike.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

Our advice is plant all you can of the everbearers this spring and get them out early, the more you plant the better satisfied you will be, and remember that within seven months from the time of setting the plants, you will receive substantial returns from your first crop, and the following spring the everbearers will be the first to ripen, the first to catch the highest market prices and will aside from this very favorably hold their own with any of the spring varieties ripening at the time. There is no crop grown on the farm that pays as well (one year with another) as the everbearers.

LUCKY STRIKE. (Per.) This variety is a true everbearer and originated in Maryland about seven years ago. We have fruited it three seasons, and it has shown so many good points and is so far ahead of many other new varieties that we have tried out, we feel that our berry growing friends who are always on the watch for something better and more profitable than the older kinds will be extra well pleased with this new berry. The plants are thrifty, vigorous growers, have shown no rust or other disease with us, always make plenty of plants for a real good fruiting row. Its root system is seldom equaled by any other variety. The mother plant as well as all the new formed plants will bear an extra heavy crop the first year, in fact it is the most productive everbearer we have ever grown. It also bears another heavy crop in the spring along with the spring ripening varieties, commencing to ripen very early and has a long season. Very soon after the spring crop is harvested they will start right in again to produce another crop, throwing up fruit stems, blossoming and producing green and ripe fruit through the summer and early fall months. And here again the Lucky Strike shows its wonderful vigor and productiveness over other everbearers as very few will produce anything like a satisfactory crop during the fall of the second year, even if weather conditions are favorable. The fruit is of high quality, firm and of fine color. Medium to large in size which it holds remarkably well throughout the season. If this variety continues to show up as good in the future as it has during the past three seasons we have fruited it, there will be no question but what it will soon become a leader of the everbearing family. Do not fail to include the Lucky Strike in your order this spring.

PROVE SATISFACTORY ON A CLAY SOIL.

Gentlemen:

Hammondsburg, Ohio, April 3rd, 1921.

The plants I bought of you are all O. K. and I am well pleased with them. The Pocomoke, Dunlap and Progressive Everbearing have done just fine for me on my clay soil. Will need about 500 more plants this Spring and will buy them from you. Yours very truly,

CECIL K. MAPLE.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

PROGRESSIVE. (Per.) The matted row system of growing this variety will produce more berries in the Fall of the first year, than Superb, and for this reason, the majority of growers prefer this variety. Last season we sold ten times as many plants of Progressive as we did of the Superb. All of the new formed plants of Progressive will bear a heavy crop of berries in the fall of the year, as well as the mother plant. This variety is very productive and a sure cropper every season. If the blossoms happen to get killed by the late frosts in the spring, the plants will throw up new fruiting stems, and produce a full crop just the same as if nothing had happened. This feature alone should justify every grower in planting the everbearers. Plants are medium in size, very thrifty, and full of vitality, and on a fairly rich, moist soil, are good plant makers. Fruit is medium in size, and in shape similar to the Dunlap. Firm, of good quality and color, a good seller on any market. Plant this variety the same as you would any other kind for the matted row system, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the rows, by 18 inches in the row, would be about right on most all soils. Keep all blossom stems picked off from the mother plant until July 1st, give clean cultivation throughout the season, and results will be gratifying.

SUPERB. (Per.) Plants are large and vigorous, perfectly healthy, extra long and heavy rooted. Productive, and a good plant maker. Fruit large to very large, and holds its size unusually well clear up to the last picking. Its large size, regular, even shape, beautiful color, firmness and quality make this variety a leader in all markets, and it always commands a higher price than any of the other everbearing kinds. The Superb is well adapted for growing in hills, and should always be grown in hills when a large amount of fruit is wanted during the first season. To grow them this way, under the single row system, set the plants ten inches apart in the row, with rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Keep all the blossom stems cut off until July 1st, and cut off all runners that may show up during the entire season. Usually for every runner cut off, a new crown will be formed, and the plants will grow to an immense size by fall, and each hill will bear a heavy crop of fruit. The double row system is the same, except two rows are planted ten inches apart, and allowing three feet for horse cultivation. If grown under the hill system, the patch should be plowed under very late in the fall, and replanted very early the following spring, as the plants have exhausted their vitality to such an extent, in producing the heavy crop of fruit, that it would not pay to keep them over for the spring crop. Under the matted row system, the mother plant will bear a fair crop of fruit in the fall, and will produce sufficient new plants for a good fruiting row for the spring crop, which is always a heavy one. The new formed plants the first season seldom bear any fruit in the fall, hence the hill system is most desirable when a big crop of berries are especially wanted the same season the plants are set. Personally we think a great deal of this variety; it has proven very satisfactory to us on both clay and sandy soils when grown in hills under the double row system. Plant a half acre or more this spring and grow them in hills. You will be agreeably surprised at results.

The New Everbearer

CHAMPION. (Per.) This new everbearer was introduced about five years ago by E. L. Lubke of Michigan. It has been grown and thoroughly tried out in many different States and is now grown quite extensively by commercial growers in Southwestern Michigan. We have not fruited this variety, but have seen it in fruit in several localities during the past two seasons. Mr. Lubke, the introducer, states he has not received even one discouraging report from this berry. The growers whom we have talked with about this berry claim it is the best everbearer they have ever grown and are perfectly satisfied with results obtained from the Champion. We thought so favorably of this berry that we made quite extensive plantings last Spring and expect to have sufficient plants so that all of our customers may have a chance to try out this new everbearer. It is a **true everbearer**, bearing an abundance of fruit on the new plants as well as on the mother plant within a few months from time of setting. While the general appearance of this berry is quite similar to the Progressive, it seems to be superior to that well known variety in productiveness and quality and is decidedly a better plant maker. The introducer makes affidavit as follows: We picked in 129 days 352 sixteen quart crates of the Champion everbearers from one acre. There was set on this acre, 17,000 plants one foot apart in the row, with rows 30 inches apart. This record was made in 223 days from the time the plants were set in the Spring of 1920 and without irrigation of any kind. I sold the berries for an average price of \$5.85 per crate. Each of the 17,000 plants netted me 12 1/9 cents each. I also kept a record of one row consisting of 280 plants, and from this row we picked 151 quarts. Another record was kept from the acre extending from August 8th to August 15th, in which 788 quarts were picked and sold for \$293.05. The United States department of agriculture, Bureau of plant industry, Washington, D. C., has no record that has exceeded this one from one acre without irrigation. This record was made within 25 miles of our farms and shows conclusively that this variety is unusually productive and fully entitled to the name of Champion. It will be to your interest to get started with this wonderful everbearer this Spring. Place your order early and we will reserve the plants for you.

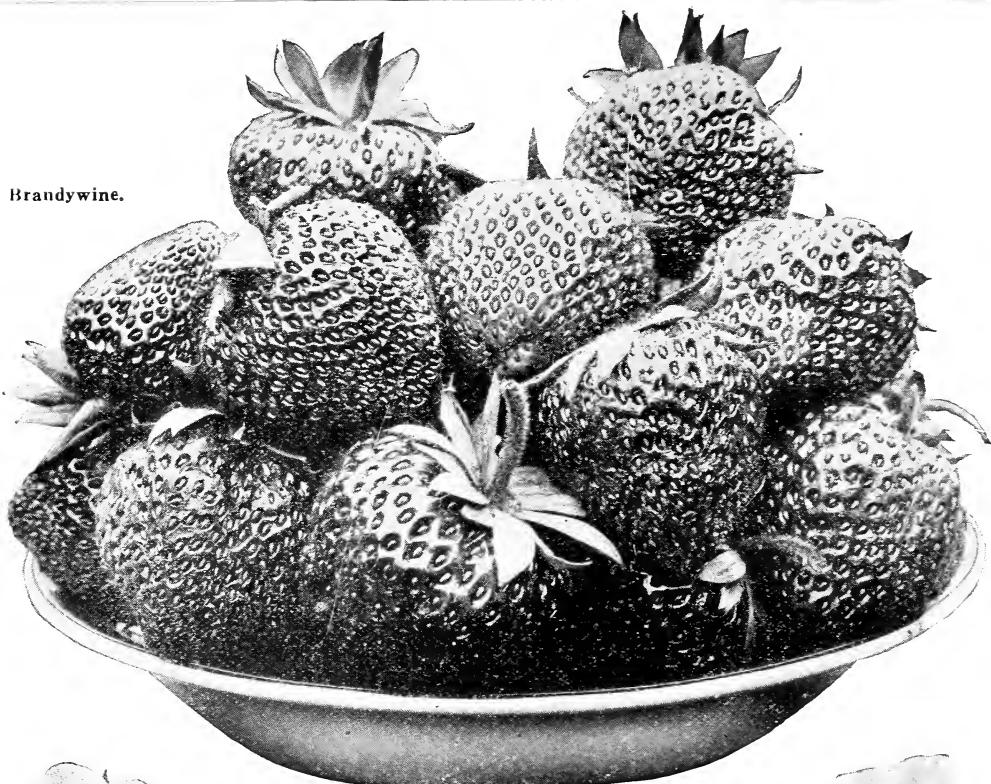
The Everbearing Progressive

Showing the Wonderful Productiveness of This Variety—The Mother Plant was set April 10th, 1920, and the Photograph Taken September 25, 1920.

Quite a number of young plants which were as heavily loaded with fruit as the two shown in the photograph were removed from around the Mother plant, two-thirds of the foliage was removed from the remaining three plants and the fruit drawn around to the front side so that all the berries would show in the photograph. Just think what an acre or two of such plants would net you this Fall. You can produce just as good results as this on your own farm if you get started right by using Weston's high quality true-to-name plants.



Brandywine.



Spring Strawberries

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect flowering, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering, and for the best results should have two rows of some perfect flowering variety planted every fourth or fifth row with them.

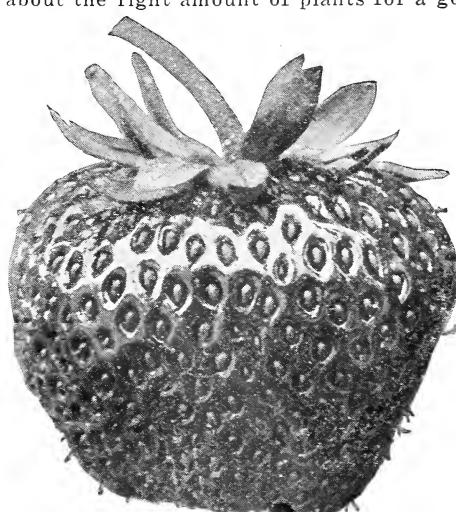
Perfect Blossom.

AROMA. (Per.) Plants large, vigorous, with a splendid root system; always make just about the right amount of plants for a good fruiting row. The blossoms are rich in pollen, and a good fertilizer for Bubach and Sample.

Fruit large to very large, holds its size well throughout all the pickings. The berry is roundish, conical, smooth, and perfect in form, of a beautiful bright, glossy red in color, very firm, and of high quality. It is nearly as late as Gandy and fully three times as productive and a sure cropper every year and one of the best medium late sorts.

BRANDYWINE. (Per.) A good old standard medium late variety. Plants are of good size, with healthy foliage, a splendid root system and a good plant maker, productive of large highly colored fruit, very firm and of high quality. Among the best medium late sorts.

CHARLES I. (Per.) This is one of the earliest berries to ripen that we have in this section and always sells for extra high prices on the Chicago market. Plants are medium in size, vigorous and healthy and a good plant maker; fruit is large, regular in form with fair color and firmness. It is the early berry that gets the big money; add to this the great productiveness of this variety and you have a combination that is mighty hard to beat.

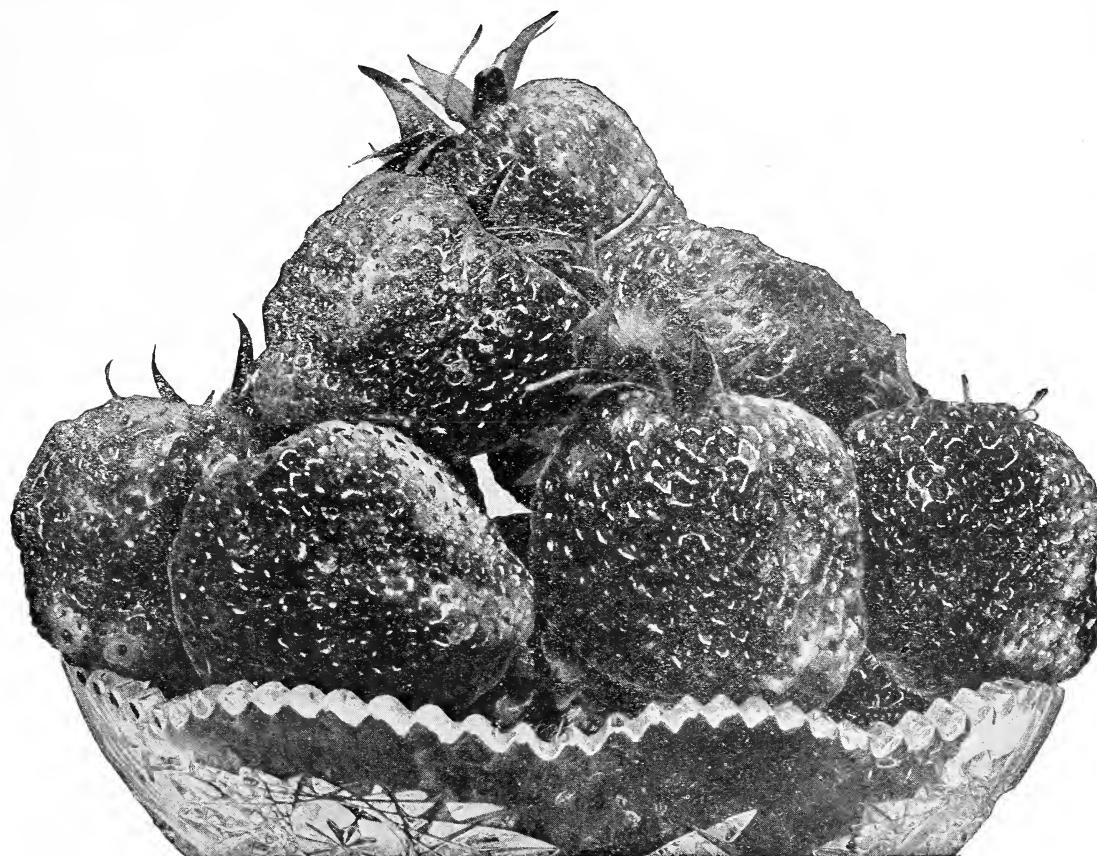


Aroma.



Imperfect Blossom.

THE PREMIER IS A BIG MONEY MAKER.



Dr. Burrill.

DR. BURRILL. (Per.) This is a new variety introduced a few years ago by the Kellogg Co., of Three Rivers, Mich., and originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois. The introducer claims it is a scientific cross of Senator Dunlap, and the Crescent, with all the best quality of both embodied in one; a marvel of productiveness, quality, color, size, and firmness, which is seldom found in any one variety. The fruit is large, of high quality, very firm and of a beautiful even shape and a medium dark, glossy red in color, with bright yellow seeds and green calyx, making a most beautiful combination that pleases the eye and commands the very highest price on the market. The foliage is a beautiful dark green in color, the leaf tissues are tough, insuring its entire freedom from all leaf spots. It is also a good plant maker, always making enough plants for the hedge or matted row system. It has a heavy root system and will stand as much dry weather as any other variety we know of. Its blossoms are large, hardy and well developed and very rich in pollen; blooms over a long season, making it an ideal pollinator for pistillate varieties. Commences to ripen early and extends over a long season. This is one of the best all round berries on our list, so be sure to include the Dr. Burrill in your order this spring; we know you will be pleased with them. This variety is similar to the Dunlap and equally as good in every way.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. (Per.) Here is another good early berry, said by many who have tried it out to be the best early berry they have ever grown. It has been tried out here on several different kinds of soil, and does exceptionally well on all of them. It's a good thrifty grower and always makes plants enough for a good fruiting row. It will equal the Premier in productiveness, and in many ways seems similar to this variety. Fruit is large, and holds its size well to the last pickings. It is high in quality, firm, and of fine color and shape, looks very attractive when packed up in the crates. Ripens evenly, and is a berry you can depend on for the early market. Last season the early berries sold for extreme high prices on all markets, in fact the early berries paid the grower much better than those ripening later. It would be a real good investment for you to plant several acres to this variety. It's a good one and we know you will be pleased with it. On account of the drouth last season the supply of plants is short, and it will be to your interest to order early so plants can be reserved for you.

THE DR. BURRILL IS ONE OF THE BEST FOR TABLE USE.



Glen Mary.

GLEN MARY. (Per.) A strong, healthy, vigorous grower with a splendid root system. Always makes sufficient plants for a good fruiting row. Twenty years ago this berry was considered the most profitable variety grown in the Eastern States, and today holds that same reputation. And there are very few varieties grown in Michigan or the middle States that can approach it for productiveness, quality, size, and color. It ripens in midseason and is grown extensively here in Michigan as a main crop berry as well as in the East. Some seasons the first berries to ripen are somewhat coxcombed or a little irregular in shape, yet if all these be rejected for market, the yield of perfect-shaped berries would be enormous and very satisfactory to the grower. Give the Glen Mary good soil and care and the amount of large handsome berries it will yield will be both a pleasure and a surprise to you. The fruit is large, roundish conical, and very even in shape except the first berries to ripen. It ripens evenly with no green tips and is very high in quality and color, very firm in texture which makes it one of the very best for canning and long distance shipping. You will make no mistake in planting heavy to this variety. It's a winner wherever grown and is one of our best sellers on the Chicago market.

ANOTHER INSTANCE WHERE GOOD PACKING COUNTS.

Gentlemen:

I wish to thank you for the nice strawberry plants you sent me and the extra amount included. They were all extra fine, and am well pleased with them.

Myricks, Mass., May 12, 1921.

Yours very truly,

MRS. E. E. SMITH.

DUNLAP AND GIBSON ARE THE LEADERS.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

GIBSON. (Per.) For 13 years the Gibson has been one of the leading market berries grown in Southern Michigan, and during the past eight years is classed as the leader, and is grown more extensively than any other strawberry, except perhaps the Dunlap. Every commission merchant in all the large markets knows the Gibson at sight, and usually reserves them for his fancy and high class trade; even the city housewife has learned that the Gibson is the one best berry for canning and table use, which all goes to prove that the Gibson is really a leader, a quick seller at a fancy price on any market. It also proves to the grower that the Gibson is one of the best varieties for him to grow. These are facts no one can deny if they tell the truth. The plant is an ideal one, extra long rooted, perfectly healthy and one of the most vigorous growers on our farm,—always makes plenty of plants for a good fruiting row. Notice the photograph of a single plant of the Gibson on this page. Fruit is large, even in shape, holding its size remarkably well until the last pickings. Color is a dark glossy red which extends clear to the center of the berry. Very firm and of high quality, one of the most productive berries grown, in fact an ideal berry in every way. Commences to ripen medium early and lasts over a long season. The blossoms are rich in pollen which makes it one of the best for fertilizing imperfect blossoming varieties. The Gibson, like the Dunlap, will do well and prove very satisfactory wherever planted. Since the introduction of the Gibson we have never detected any difference between it and the Pocomoke, and we believe the only difference is in the name. See photograph of the Gibson in their natural colors on front page of cover. This cluster was picked from our rows last season and photographed by us. You can easily grow just as nice berries if you use Weston's plants.

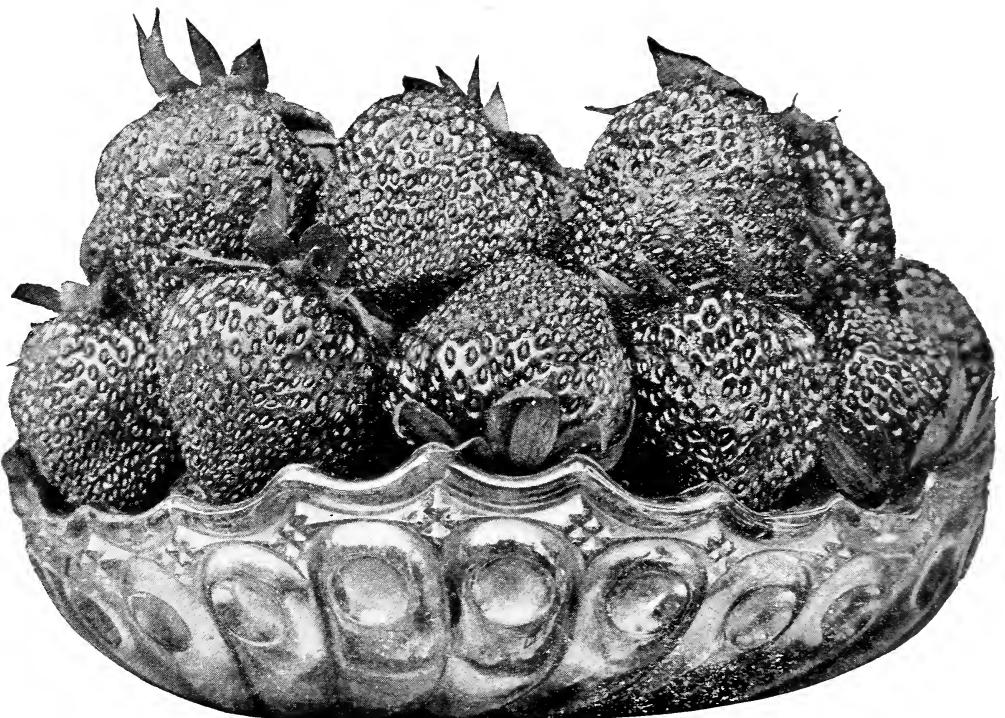
POCOMOKE. (Per.) For the past twelve years we have called your attention to this berry as being one of the most productive and satisfactory berries for the main crop and our faith in this berry increases every year and if there is one particular berry better than all others, it surely is the Pocomoke. During the past year, we have requested reports on this variety from our customers scattered over a very wide range of territory, covering 28 states, and from every source comes the very highest praise of this berry, not even one bad report in the whole bunch. No other berry has ever attained this reputation except the Dunlap and we strongly urge you to plant heavy of this variety, as we know it will give the very best of satisfaction. Plants are large and the most vigorous grower we have on our farm; extra long and heavy rooted, in fact an ideal plant in every way. Fruit is large, holding its size well clear up to the last picking; color is a dark, glossy red, which extends clear to the center of the berry, which makes it equal to any for canning. It is extra firm and of the very highest quality. Commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. The blossoms are very rich in pollen, which makes it one of the best fertilizers of imperfect blooming varieties. No matter what they are called, it is a winner.

SAMPLE. (Imp.) Originated in Massachusetts about sixteen years ago. Plants large, vigorous, perfectly healthy. A stocky, robust grower. A good plant maker and is very productive of large, roundish, conical, bright glossy red berries, color extending clear to the center. Colors all over at once. Firm and of good quality. Ripens medium late and is of very long season. A splendid variety for canning or home use, as well as one of the very best medium late sorts for market. This variety you can depend on every season for lots of large berries. Aroma, Joe, and Brandywine are all good fertilizers for Sample.

PREMIER. (Per.) A large early berry of high quality and color, firm and productive. See full description and cut on inside of front cover.



Gibson.



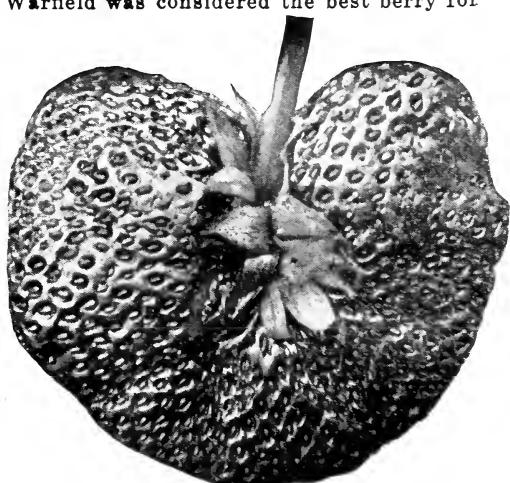
Warfield.

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Per.) Plants medium in size, perfectly healthy and very prolific. Long rooted and comes as near being drouth proof as any variety in our list. Makes plants freely and will do best restricted to the hedge or half matted row. Fruit large, smooth, regular, and very attractive in form. Very firm and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to center of berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. Crates up well with the Warfield, and, in fact, is one of the best (if not the best) fertilizers for the Warfield. It does well everywhere and is especially good for beginners and lazy fruit growers as they cannot fail with it on any kind of soil or by any mode of culture. We have tested this berry for years and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the very best medium early varieties. Large strawberry growers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, are planting heavy to Dunlap, often planting ten to twenty acres solid to this variety, which goes to show the confidence this berry has created since its introduction some sixteen years ago. And our advice would be, plant the Dunlap and Gibson, the two leaders. They will not disappoint you.

STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION. (Per.) In plant growth this variety resembles the Gandy, except that it has heavier and shorter fruit stem and is a much better plant maker. Healthy, vigorous, long rooted, nearly an ideal plant, and twice as productive as the Gandy. Fruit large. Dark red in color. Uniform in shape and size. Very high in quality and exceedingly firm. This variety with us has proven to be fully as late in ripening as Gandy, and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry.

WARFIELD. (Imp.) Thirty years ago the Warfield was considered the best berry for canning and market purposes, but during the past eight years has been gradually crowded out of first place by the Dunlap and Pocomoke, both of which are more productive and average larger in size, with a much better root system and equally as good for color, firmness, and quality. Plants small to medium for size, healthy, and a good plant maker; not as productive as many kinds. Fruit medium size, even in shape, firm and of high color and quality. The Dunlap is the best fertilizer for this variety.

WM. BELT. (Per.) Originated in Southern Ohio. Among the large size berries none are more uniform in shape and size than this variety, except the first berries to ripen, which are usually coxcombed like berry shown. It is also very firm and of most excellent quality; color a beautiful glossy crimson. The fruit always brings the highest price in the market. The plant is a good, thrifty grower with strong roots and it makes just enough plants for a good, matted row, without crowding.



Wm. Belt.

Grapes

The grape is a very satisfactory fruit to raise, as it can be put to so many different uses. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or to cover a large building, and under all conditions will yield its delicious fruit. No fruit will give better returns for close attention and kind care, and good returns can be had from soils that are unfit for any other crop. The side of a hill freely exposed to the sun is an ideal place, whether the soil be sandy, clay or loamy.

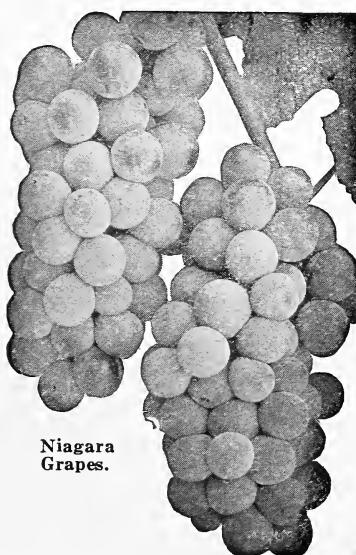
The increased and still increasing demand for grape juice in our hospitals, etc., for a beverage, has made the call for grape vines very heavy for the past two or three years. There is big money in growing grapes, and many people are beginning to realize the fact. The market cannot be overstocked with this fruit.

They can quickly be made into juice for which there is a demand that always exceeds the supply, and is something that will keep for years and years. Start a grape vineyard this year, sure.

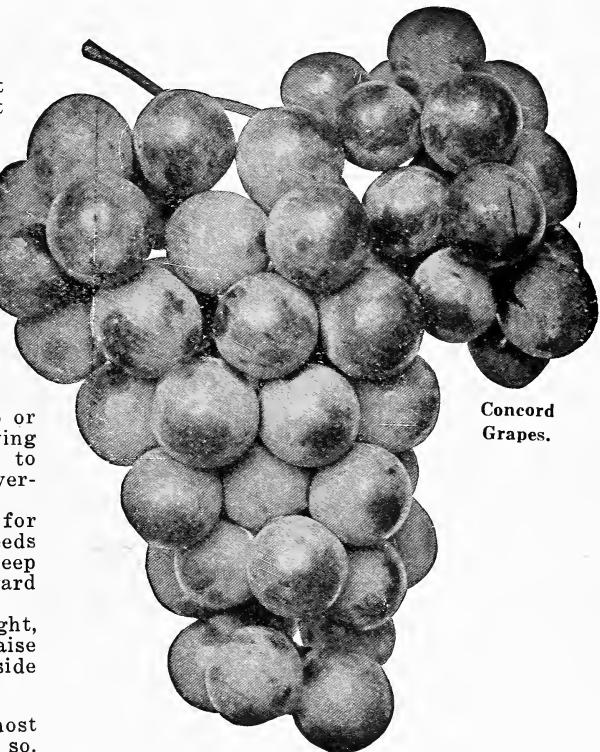
Grape Vines will grow and do well in light, sandy, or heavy clay where it is hard to raise a crop of grain or other fruit. (See inside front cover.)

CONCORD. (Black.) Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, healthy, and productive. We advise you to plant the Concord for main crop. It is the best.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black.) Berry and bunch large, even and compact, with heavy bloom. A beautiful grape of very high quality; a good shipper and very hardy and productive. An exceptionally good grape for the Eastern and Northern States. Commences to ripen about twenty days in advance of Concord and always commands a very high price, in fact it is the best early grape of them all.



Niagara
Grapes.



Concord
Grapes.

NIAGARA. This is the leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of fine quality. If you want a white grape we know of no other that equals Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; most profitable market sort. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin but tough. Everyone should have a few white grapes and the Niagara is the best of all the white varieties.

On account of the severe drouth, grape vines are in very short supply this season in all the grape growing sections, many varieties are not obtainable at any price. Two year old vines are almost entirely out of the market, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in having a fair supply of extra good one year stock to offer you in the best three varieties for the main crop. The prices will be higher another season and our advice is plant all you can this spring of these three grand good varieties.

THE EVERBEARERS ARE THE LEADERS.

Mt. Gilead, Ohio, February 2, 1921.

Gentlemen:

The plants I received from you in 1919 and 1920 arrived in the very best of condition. The 20,000 Superb plants could not have been better. Sample, Dunlap, and Superb has proved very satisfactory with me. My Superb sold at 45 cents per quart. Am well pleased with results.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. SHIPMAN.

THE EARLY ORDER GETS THE VARIETIES WANTED.

The Cory Thornless Blackberry

This berry originated near Jamestown, California, up in one of the Mountain passes near the snow line, and has been propagated and grown commercially in California for several years and has become a standard variety in that State. It has been tested in many parts of the United States with very satisfactory results. It is not hardy here in Michigan and needs some Winter protection like the Dewberries. They should be covered with straw, wild hay, coarse straw manure or litter of some kind late in the Fall before hard freezing commences, and they will come out in the Spring like the Dewberry ready to bear a big crop of fine luscious berries. The canes are much larger than the Dewberry and attain a length of 10 to 15 feet. Its foliage and fruit is entirely distinct from any

of the Dewberry family. The best way to grow them is to set short posts and run a wire on top of the posts, tying the canes up to this wire. Remove from the wire in the Fall and cover them, tying them up again the Spring after danger of freezing is over, and the crop of fruit you will get will more than repay for all your trouble. Four hundred crates per acre was realized from this variety in their home State last season. We have grown them for the past two years, and find they are in every way superior to any of the Dewberry family. They are more than three times as vigorous as any Dewberry, and the canes are free of thorns which makes the picking of the fruit easy and a pleasure. The fruit is much larger and longer than any Dewberry or Blackberry, and is almost seedless which makes it far superior to any other Dewberry or Blackberry for table use, canning, preserving, jams, jelly, and pies. Wine made from this berry is just simply delicious. This variety ripens earlier than any Blackberry or Dewberry and sells on the market for higher prices. The berry is jet black in color and is plenty firm enough to carry in good shape to distant markets. It has a very pleasing flavor similar to the wild Blackberry. Very few people eat Dewberries and Blackberries on account of the irritating quality of the seeds and acidity of the fruit, except once or twice at the beginning of the season, but they will continue to eat the Cory Blackberry just as long as it is on the market, and there is a good reason for this, as it is nearly seedless, very high in quality and of pleasing flavor which appeals to them.

The plant should be set for garden use six feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart and for field culture a foot further apart in the row and between the rows. The seemingly high price for the plants undoubtedly deters many people from planting this variety for commercial purposes, but the initial cost should not be figured too soon when starting, no matter whether you are going to seed to Alfalfa, Grain, or set out an orchard or start in live stock. The best you can get to start with, will be the most profitable in the end. One real good cow eats less, and is far more profitable than three poor ones, and it is so with the Cory Blackberry, the largest, sweetest, and most profitable berry to grow and if you look at it in the right way the plants are very reasonable in price. They propagate from the tips of the canes like the Dewberry and Black Raspberry and by starting with a dozen plants you can grow enough plants within a few years to set out several acres of this wonderful berry for commercial use. Be sure and add a few plants of the Cory to your order this Spring.

Blackberries

The culture of the blackberry is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil 6½ by 3 feet. They should be topped about 2¼ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than five canes grow to the hill. The last four seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence they will prove satisfactory on a dry, sandy soil or high, rolling land.

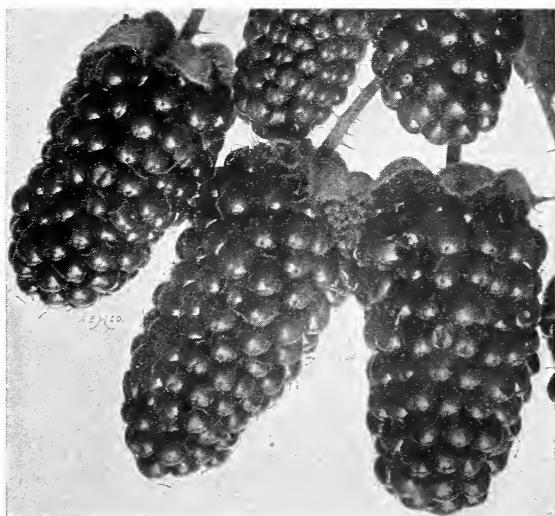


Eldorado Blackberries.

ELDORADO. This is undoubtedly one of the finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of other standard varieties. It is one of the hardiest blackberries in cultivation. It is very productive and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to anything we know on the market. We are confirmed in this by endorsements of nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the department of Agriculture at Washington. Canes very vigorous, hardy, yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen together; are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. There is a big shortage of Eldorado plants this season. Place your orders early.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberries are larger and longer in shape than any blackberry, sweeter and milder in flavor, excellent for table use, jams, etc. They ripen very early, commencing when Red Raspberries are about half gone, the bulk of the crop being harvested before other Blackberries start to ripen. Last season the entire crop was marketed at \$5.00 per crate and up. They are very productive and a profitable crop to grow. There are two methods of growing the Dewberry which has a trailing habit. Set the plants three feet apart in the row, with rows six feet apart. Allow them to grow along the row in their natural way, removing all the new growth until after blooming time, and then allowing only enough new vines to grow to provide for the next year's crop, and at the same time shade the ripening fruit. In this way they will ripen earlier than they would tied up to wires or stakes, the whole crop being grown in nature's own way down among the dewy leaves unexposed to strong rays of the summer sun. Controlling the new growth each season does away with stakes, or posts and wire. Another method is to use short posts and wire, tying the fruiting wood up to the wire, allowing the new growth to lie on the ground during the summer. Cut out the old wood soon after harvesting the crop. Grown in this way the fruit is much easier to pick, but is more apt to sun scald. Dewberries are not as hardy as other kinds of Blackberries, and in the North should be mulched for winter protection. There are not enough Lucretia Dewberry plants grown to meet the demand, our own supply is limited so place your orders very early.



Lucretia Dewberries.



Cuthbert.

Red Raspberries

Any well underdrained soil that will grow a good crop of potatoes, will grow red Raspberries to perfection. They should be planted three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart. Keep them in hills as much as possible, allowing from five to six canes to the hill. They seldom need cutting back, unless on very rich soil. Cut out the old wood as soon as the crop is harvested, remove from the field and burn. Give good, clean cultivation and results in both yield and price will surprise you. Prices averaged last season around \$5.00 per twelve-quart crate. Red Raspberries well cared for, will last for seven or eight years and one acre will bring in more clear money than four acres of potatoes, corn or wheat. There is a noticeable scarcity of plants this season all over the United States, and we advise placing orders very early.

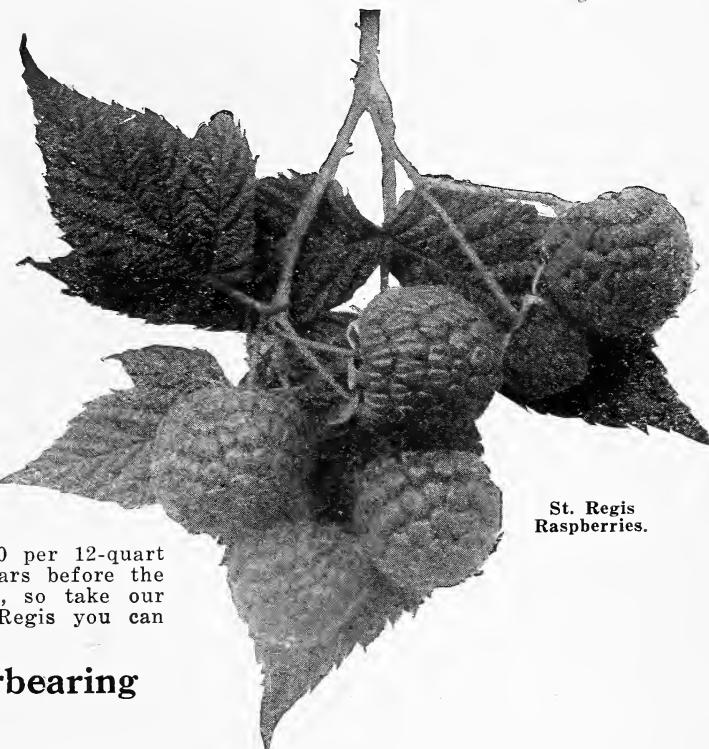
CUTHBERT. Introduced 40 years ago and still holds first place, as it always has, for home use, or near markets. It is the largest in size and higher in quality than any other Red Raspberry. Very productive and fairly firm, and hardy. The fruit is conical in shape and of a bright crimson color. Ripens late, after other kinds are half or two-thirds gone. Truly a very satisfactory berry to grow.

EARLY KING. Here is a good, clean vigorous grower, entirely free from all disease and exceptionally hardy and productive. Fruit large, extra firm and of a very bright crimson color, which it holds until placed on the most distant market. Ripens medium early and has a long season. The large size and its very bright color will cause this berry to sell for fancy prices on any market and there is no question but what it is the best berry for long distance shipping and cold climates.

ST. REGIS. The wonderful everbearing Red Raspberry has come to stay. It is one of the few recent introductions that has turned out to be as good, or better, than the originator or introducer claimed for it. We have fruited this variety for several years and every year we think more of it. The up-to-date fruit growers in this country are planting heavy to St. Regis, claiming they can make nearly twice as much money from them, as they do from other kinds of Red Raspberries. Hundreds of such reports have been received from the Central and Eastern States and all Experiment Stations speak very highly of them, all of which goes to show that the St. Regis is the money maker

RED RASPBERRIES—
Continued.

among all the Red Raspberry family, and we advise you to plant them this coming spring, for it's a winner. They are a strong grower, of iron clad hardiness, never have been known to winter kill, even in Michigan or Wisconsin. Earliest to ripen, and produce a heavy crop in the spring, of fine, large, high-colored fruit, and another fairly good crop, commencing about September 7th, and lasting until October 20th. The fruit closely resembles that of the Miller's Red, or Early King, both as to size, shape, color, firmness and quality. This with its two crops each year should be sufficient to justify every berry grower in planting large fields for commercial purposes. Prices last fall ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 12-quart crate, and it will be many years before the supply will equal the demand, so take our advice and plant all the St. Regis you can this spring.



St. Regis
Raspberries.

Erskine Park Everbearing Raspberry

This new everbearing Red Raspberry originated at Erskine Park, Lee, Mass., a few years ago. It was found growing near a row of Cuthberts, and is doubtlessly a seedling of that variety. The exceptional high quality of the fruit is what first attracted the attention of several permanent people to this seedling, and was the direct cause of its being propagated and introduced as a berry worthy of place among the best everbearers. It is unusually hardy, notwithstanding the severe Winters of the New England States as well as here in Michigan. It is a rank grower, producing strong heavy canes which branch out like a tree, and are loaded every season with large luscious berries fit for a King. The roots are exceptionally large and long, in fact it has the best root system we ever saw on any Red Raspberry and resists drouth better than any variety we know of. The canes and roots are absolutely free from disease and should be planted by all lovers of Red Raspberries, and on account of its high quality and large sized fruit this variety should be found in every garden. The soil should be made very rich, using plenty of manure or commercial fertilizer so as to insure a large growth of canes which will bear a heavy crop in the Spring, and the new growth which comes up in the Spring will bear a good crop in the Fall. Many people prefer the Fall crop to the Spring crop as it is not only a novelty, but comes in when other kinds of berries are gone and is very valuable for home use and always sells on any market for about three times as much as the Spring crop. If the Spring crop is not especially desired, but a heavy Fall crop is wanted the result can be obtained by mowing off all the canes close to the ground in the late Fall or early Spring before the new growth starts. This will cause more and heavier canes to grow from each hill and they will produce a much heavier crop in the Fall. This variety is very productive, fruit large, high in quality, somewhat conical in shape, firm, and good color. A berry that will prove very satisfactory for home use or market. Our supply of plants is limited, but if you place your order early we will reserve them for you.

GOOD PACKING COUNTS ON LONG DISTANCE SHIPMENTS.

Gentlemen:

My last order of Raspberry plants arrived on the 6th, all in good shape and if they don't live it will not be your fault. They were extra well packed and will say that you are the most liberal nurseryman I ever dealt with and I have in the past bought plants from many different nurserymen and lots of them, too. Thanking you for good plants, well packed, and prompt service, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

A. N. LITTLEFIELD.

GIBSON AND DUNLAP BEST OF ALL.

Gentlemen:

All the plants I have bought of you during the past three years have been of the best and all came in good shape. Have grown berries for 30 years. The Gibson and Dunlap do the best for me. There may be better ones but I have not found them yet.

Salem, Michigan, January 5, 1921.

Yours truly,

ALFRED FOREMAN.



Kansas Raspberries.

Black Raspberries

Black or Purple Raspberries will grow and do just fine on sand, loam, or clay soils, in fact any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes is suitable for the Raspberry. They are well suited for planting in young orchards, as partial shade is no hindrance to growth or productiveness. Set the plants 3 feet apart in the row, with rows 5 feet apart. As soon as the harvest is over each year, cut out the canes that have borne fruit as close to the ground as possible, remove from the field and burn. When the new growth each year has attained a height of 30 inches, pinch or cut off an inch from the top of the cane. This will cause the cane to throw out lateral branches, and when these branches have grown 30 inches long, clip off the tip ends with a sharp knife. This will cause the wood to harden up for Winter, and when pruned in this way they are easier to hoe and cultivate, and the wind and heavy snow is not so apt to break them down, and do not need to be tied to stakes or wires, in fact no supports of any kind are necessary. After the first year three to four new canes are all that should be allowed to grow from each plant or hill. If you have some fine stable manure to spare, spread it between the raspberry rows every two years. Results will justify all the time and expense. One acre of Raspberries is worth six acres of corn, then why not grow the Raspberries and buy the corn. Think it over and place your orders early.

CUMBERLAND. This new black cap is a wonder in size and vigor of plant growth and is as hardy as any known variety. It has no disease of either cane or foliage, grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, remarkable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of Cumberland elongated like a blackberry and the great rollicking fellow seen in baskets or crate a little way off would easily be mistaken for blackberries. Cumberland's season for ripening just follows Kansas and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. Every family should have a dozen to

Cumberland
Raspberries.

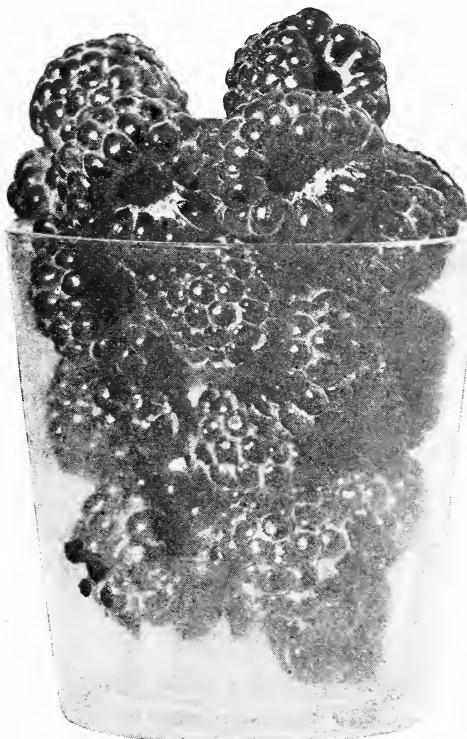
BLACK RASPBERRIES—Continued.

a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large an acreage of this great money maker. There is no question but what the Cumberland is the best all round black cap ever introduced. Prices have been greatly reduced. Plant all you can of them this spring.

COLUMBIA. (Purple Cap.) This variety is remarkable for vigor and productiveness. It will yield at least a third more than the most productive Black Raspberry. It is also hardier than any of the Black Caps. It propagates from the tips the same as Black Caps. Fruit is large and somewhat conical in shape, of excellent quality, having a distinct flavor of its own; the color is a dark red when ripe, bordering on purple; it is not as firm as black caps, but will stand shipping nicely to near markets and sells at same prices as Black Raspberries. Commences to ripen late about with the Gregg and has a long season; the best of all for canning, preserves, and jams. Plants are scarce; order early. Plants sold at \$40.00 per thousand last season selling now at only \$25.00. It will pay you big to plant a few acres of this variety.

KANSAS. The one best black cap of mid-season. Next to Cumberland it is the heaviest grower and cropper of all; branches very freely; is hardy, productive, of very large, glossy, jet black berries. Will give satisfaction everywhere.

PLUM FARMER. This is a good stocky, thrifty growing variety, with clean, bright foliage. Introduced by L. J. Farmer of New York state, some twenty years ago, and has been steadily growing in favor until it has gained an enviable reputation among the Black Cap family. Its season of ripening is early, and it is of short season, usually ripening the entire crop within a week. Fruit is large, firm, and of high quality, thick meated, and in fact one of the best all around early Black Caps we know of. It is as productive as any of the Black Caps and sells for high prices, as it is one of the first on the market.



Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Black Raspberry Transplants

A Transplant is a one-year-old plant grown from the tip of the canes, then transplanted and grown another year, making it a two-year-old plant. There is 12 to 15 inches of fruiting wood left on each plant and many of them are well branched. These plants will produce a very satisfactory crop the same year they are planted, thus you gain one year in time, and receive an extra crop of fruit by setting the transplants. They are much heavier rooted and larger than the one-year-old plants. Those who want 25 to 100 plants for the garden, these two-year-old plants would be just the thing. This is the first time we have ever offered transplants to the grower, although we have grown them for years for the wholesale trade, who in turn sell them to the grower through their agents at a price more than double what we are asking for them. If there is a sufficient demand for these plants among our customers, we shall continue to list them each year. If large amounts are wanted for future planting of Black or Red Raspberry, also Blackberry and Dewberry plants, we will grow them on contract if placed before April 15th at a very reasonable price. However, this season we can only furnish the Cumberland, Kansas, and Scarff, and about a thousand Lucretia Dewberry. On account of our limited supply of transplants for this season and believing that a great many of our regular customers will want to try these two-year-old plants, we shall only list them from 6 plants up to 200. And will make the price just as low as possible for these high grade plants. Fifty of a kind at the 100 rate. The most satisfactory method of shipment would be by express.

	6	12	25	100	200
Cumberland	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Kansas	1.00	1.50	2.25	7.00	12.00
Scarff	1.00	1.50	2.25	7.00	12.00
Dewberry	1.00	1.50	2.25	7.00	12.00



Perfection Currants.

WILDER. This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Hangs on the bush for a long time after becoming dead ripe, is especially adapted to the Northern states and will do just fine on most any kind of soil. Experiment stations speak very highly of the Wilder; some of them claim it to be the best of all red currants.

Gooseberries

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Probably the best soil for the Gooseberry is a medium heavy, loamy soil. However, they will prove very satisfactory on a rich, sandy soil.

DOWNING. We had so many calls for Gooseberry plants last season that we were sold out early. However, this season we have a larger stock of plants, but advise early orders. The Downing according to our judgment, is the best for general planting or for the garden and home use. This variety is a pale yellowish green in color, large in size and good quality. The bush is an American or native seedling, not an English sort. Order early.

HOUGHTON. One of the oldest known varieties, a good grower, not subject to disease, and usually productive. Fruit medium size, smooth, a pale red when ripe, and of good quality. Many growers are partial to this variety on account of its wonderful productiveness.



Downing Gooseberries.

Currants

Owing to its great demand for jellies and other cooking purposes the demand usually exceeds the supply, forcing a high market price. The currant flourishes in almost any kind of soil, but to grow them to perfection, plant in deep, rich soil and give good annual pruning and cultivation. Set the plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet apart.

PERFECTION. This variety is said to be a cross of Fay's and the White Grape currant. It is high in quality, and very productive, a vigorous grower and one of the most profitable to grow for either home or market. Fruit is large, and hangs on well after becoming dead ripe.

LONDON MARKET. This is one of the leading market varieties of red currants and gives general satisfaction wherever planted, and on most any kind of soil. It's a good strong grower, holds its foliage late, and is not so liable to the attacks of worms as many other kinds. Fruit is large, and of excellent quality. One of the most productive, and we know you will be pleased with this currant.

Asparagus

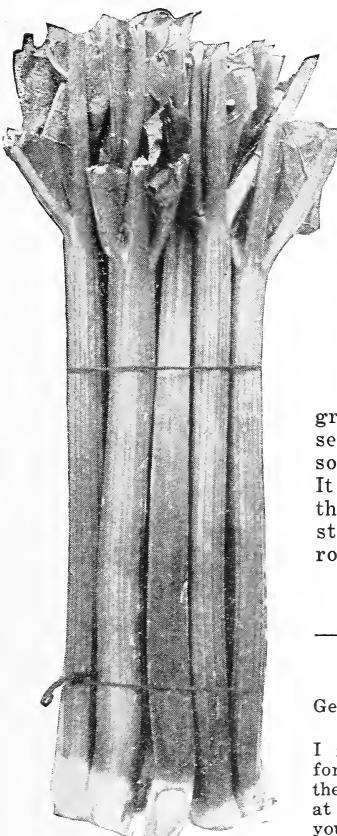
Start Your Asparagus Patch This Year

Asparagus is a very popular early vegetable coming as it does so very early in the spring before other vegetables are ready. It is really a luxury as well as being very profitable for market purposes. An acre or so will return handsome profit every year after it is once established if well taken care of. Select a piece of moist, rich, mellow soil and plow under all the well-rotted barnyard manure you can, plowing eight or nine inches deep. Then disc the ground thoroughly and finish up with smoothing harrow. Plant in rows three and one-half inches deep with the crown $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the surface of the soil. Give thorough, clean culture every year. Roots should be set 20 inches apart in the row with rows 3 feet apart. About September 15th mow off the tops, remove from field and burn. Mulch each row in the fall with well-rotted barnyard manure. In the early spring remove the coarsest of the mulch and again hoe and cultivate the same as for other crops. Use plenty of manure each season as asparagus is a great feeder and must have a rich soil to produce best results. It is also a lover of salt, and a top dressing of four or five hundred pounds per acre spread broadcast will be found very beneficial. We have selected Palmetto and Conover's Colossal as the most valuable sorts

for either home use or market. They are the earliest, largest, and best quality of any we know of. We have a large stock of roots which will run extra good. Make the wife and family happy by planting that asparagus bed this spring. Right now is the time to order.



Asparagus.



Rhubarb.

Rhubarb

LINNAEUS. (Genuine.) Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like asparagus, and a deep soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it the best for pies and table sauce. It is also valuable for canning purposes. Comes very early in the spring and sells well in all markets. Mulch heavily with stable manure each fall and fork under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

Our Rhubarb Roots are Extra Choice—None Better.

POCOMOKE, SAMPLE AND WM. BELT ARE HIS LEADERS.

Gentlemen:

Hingham Center, Mass., February 1, 1921.

The plants I have bought of you in the past arrived in elegant shape. I grow berries for quality and size. The Sample did remarkably well for me. I have picked Sample and Wm. Belt that would average 26 to the quart. I received first prize on Pocomoke and Wm. Belt last Summer at the Hingham fruit show. If I should need more plants at any time, you will receive my order.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER SHERMAN.

THE TIME TO ORDER IS WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS CATALOG.



Field of Aroma on One of Our Farms.

General Information

The express service is now much better than at any time since the beginning of the war, and is the safest and best way to have your plants shipped, except small orders which can be sent cheaper by Parcel Post.

Don't forget to sign your name and full address on all orders and letters. We received 35 orders last season with no name signed to them, while there were hundreds of others with the name written so poorly that no one could make it out, so when you sign your name this season to an order or letter, **write it plain**. We can guess at what you want in the letter or order, but we cannot guess what your name is.

Remember when making up your order that you are only entitled to the thousand rate when 500 or more of one kind is ordered, not two or three different kinds to make up the amount of 500. By remembering this and writing your name **plain** much valuable time and annoyance can be saved for both of us.

You will notice that we have dropped from our list several varieties of strawberries and four raspberries. The reason for this is that other and better kinds are demanded, and another season we shall weed out two or three more varieties. A long list of varieties is always more or less confusing to the average buyer. Generally speaking, the different varieties of small fruits that do extra well in the Southern half of Michigan will do equally as well in most all the states North of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers as well as in most of the Eastern and Western States. So if you live in any of these states you can look for good results by using any of the varieties in our list.

One mistake the average strawberry grower makes is in ordering too many different varieties. At harvest time he discovers his error, he finds that it is considerable bother to keep each variety separate, and that many of the kinds do not look well if packed together, some being a real dark red, others a light red, while some are nearly round, other kinds are long in shape, also some varieties average much larger in size than others, and if packed together do not sell as well as if they were packed up separate. Eggs are the same, one color and nearly of a size, sell at a premium over mixed lots. Hence you will get better results from one to three varieties than from a large number.

To the amateur and those who are undecided what varieties of strawberries to plant, we would suggest any of the following, and believe you will be more than pleased with results. Early ripening—Premier, Charles I, and Campbell's Early. Midseason—Glen Mary, Gibson, Dunlap, Wm. Belt. Late—Aroma, Sample, and Brandywine. The Ever-bearing varieties, Progressive, Superb, Lucky Strike, and Champion, are all good. The Superb produces the largest size fruit of all the everbearers, and if grown under the hill system will prove very satisfactory. The Progressive and Lucky Strike, and Champion, should be grown under the hedge or matted row system for best results.

The Everbearers are always among the first to ripen in the spring, and always sell for high prices because they are on the market early. If weather is not too dry they will commence producing another crop about August 15th and continue bearing until October 1st to 15th. However, from years of experience in growing the Everbearers we have found the first crop, that is, the crop produced the same season the plants are set, to be the most satisfactory.

There are three essentials absolutely necessary for best results in growing the Everbearers. A rich, moist, sandy loamy soil; extra early setting of the plants, and keeping the blossom stems cut off from the time the plants are set to about July 1st. If this is done you can expect a paying crop of fruit between August 15th to October 25th. Ninety per cent of the few who claim the Everbearers are no good, are those who only planted 25 to 100 plants. The birds and the children picked the berries as soon as they turned red, which of course left none for the balance of the family, so Pa and Ma wrote us and told their neighbors that the Everbearers were no good. Now if Pa had planted one or more acres of the Everbearers, there would have been enough berries for the birds and the whole family and several hundred crates for the market. Now listen, 12 quart crates of strawberries sold on the open market in Chicago and other large cities during September and October for \$6.00 to \$8.00 per crate. Just stop and figure it out, even at \$6.00 per crate one week's shipping would bring in more clear money than any farmer could get from two acres of wheat, corn, hay, or any other farm crops, but the berry season lasts from six to eight weeks, so figure it over again, take even half the number, 25 crates per week for only six weeks and you have 150 crates, which at \$6.00 per crate would be \$900.00. Three hundred dollars would more than cover all expenses and you have \$600.00 left, still nearly triple what any two acres of farm products would net you. And mind you this is a mighty low estimate. Then why not arrange to plant two to five acres of the Everbearers this spring. It's not much more work to grow them than any other farm crop and there is three times the money in it for you.

There are not half enough berries grown to supply the ever increasing demand. There was a good crop of berries everywhere last season, yet you did not hear of any of the markets being glutted with them, and we have every reason to believe that all kinds of small fruits will continue to sell for high prices for several years to come, and we advise you to plant as many acres to small fruits as your circumstances will permit. Our prices on Raspberry plants for this season are \$5.00 per thousand lower than last year, and 50 cents to \$1.00 per thousand lower on many kinds of strawberry plants, and we hope you will take advantage of these low prices and plant larger acreage and you will find it will be the best investment you have made in years.

Read the testimonials given in this catalogue, they are genuine and the full address is given. Notice the testimonials in the other fellow's catalogue and see if the full address is given, usually the town or State is left out. Such testimonials have no value, and anyone could write enough of such testimonials to fill a book larger than the old family Bible. When you place your order with us for plants, you do not have to help pay for any traveling salesman's salary and expenses or agent's commission, or premiums. We simply give you full value in good reliable plants at a reasonable price. A part of our plants are grown on new land, but none of them have a pedigree that we know of. We are members of the American Association of Nurserymen and we are proud of it. This Association stands for high principles, truth, honesty, and a fair and square deal between man and man, in fact a safeguard to you when you buy from one of its members.

Please take another look at the photograph of Gibson on the front cover. Could you ask for anything better in strawberries? There were thousands of crates of this variety shipped from Bridgman last season that looked just as good as those shown in the photograph. The berries shown are the genuine Gibson and were picked from our own vines and photographed by us. If there is one berry above all others which will give general satisfaction in the Central and Northern States, it is the Gibson, and you will make no mistake in planting heavy of this variety. Right now when you have finished reading these pages is the proper time to mail us your order for the different kinds of plants wanted. We will reserve the plants for you, shipping them at the proper time to plant, or on your own shipping date.

The growing of small fruits is very similar to the growing of other farm crops. All that is required is a suitable piece of land rich enough to grow a crop of potatoes or corn, good plants and a supply of common horse sense. For best results the plants should be set very early in the spring, just as early as the ground can be worked, in fact make it a rule to set the small fruit plants before any of the other farm crops are planted. A sandy, loamy soil can always be worked much earlier and is more suitable for the growing of small fruits than a clay soil, especially so with strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Use only the best high quality plants obtainable and remember you can always buy such plants from the Weston Nursery. Never buy cheap plants. The man who says he will buy his plants from the Nursery offering him the lowest price, never has or never will make a success of fruit growing. Use good judgment in handling and setting the plants, as your whole prospect for a crop of fruit may be ruined by the carelessness of the hired man or the children; be on the job yourself and see that the work is done right. Read how to set the plants right on pages 6 and 7. Cultivate and hoe the plants often, in fact keep the patch clean and free from weeds and grass and results will be very satisfactory. Never set small fruit plants in the summer or fall if it can possibly be avoided, as there is very little, if anything, gained by planting out of season, besides you would be working right square against nature's laws. No one ever made a success of anything who continually violates nature's laws. Nature's own time for starting a new growth is in the early spring, hence this is the best and proper time to do your planting.

Prices for 1922

These prices are for plants packed and delivered to the Express Company, or Post-office at Bridgman, Michigan, transportation charges to be paid for by the purchaser. 50 to 150 of one variety at the hundred rate; 500 or more of one variety at the thousand rate. If plants are to be sent you by mail, add 20 cents for each hundred Strawberry, 50 cents for each hundred Asparagus roots, Blackberry and Red Raspberry and 75 cents for each hundred Grape, Black Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Rhubarb roots. Half the amount for the first and second zones. Note further instructions on pages 4 and 5.

Strawberry

EARLY.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 200	Per 300	Per 400	Per 1000
Premier (Per.)	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$7.00
Campbell's Early (Per.)	.50	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	7.00
Charles I (Per.)	.50	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	7.00

MID-SEASON.

Gibson (Per.)	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$6.00
Glen Mary (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00
Pocomoke (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00
Wm. Belt (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00	7.00
Dr. Burrill (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.25	5.00
Dunlap (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.25	5.00
Warfield (Imp.)	.50	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00	4.50
Cooper (Per.)	12 for 75c	1.25	4.00	7.50	10.50	

LATE.

Aroma (Per.)	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$6.00
Sample (Imp.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00
Stevens Late (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00
Brandywine (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Progressive (Per.)	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$5.25	\$6.25	\$15.00
Superb (Per.)	.75	2.25	4.00	5.50	7.00	16.00
Champion (Per.)	1.25	5.00				
Lucky Strike (Per.)	12 for \$3.00	5.00	15.00			

Red and Black Raspberry

Cumberland (Black)	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$5.25	\$6.00	\$13.00
Kansas (Black)	.75	2.50	4.00	5.25	6.00	13.00
Plum Farmer (Black)	1.00	2.75	4.25	5.75	6.75	15.00
Columbian (Purple)	1.25	4.00	7.00	9.25	11.00	25.00
Cuthbert (Red)	1.00	3.00	4.50	6.75	8.00	20.00
Early King (Red)	1.00	2.75	4.25	5.75	6.75	15.00
St. Regis (Everbearing)	1.50	4.00	7.00	10.00	12.50	30.00
Erskine Park	2.00	6.00	9.50	12.50		

Black Raspberry Transplants. (See page 25 for description and prices.)

Blackberry

Eldorado	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$12.50	\$30.00
Cory	6 for \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; 25 for \$9.00; 50 for \$16.50.					

Dewberry

Lucretia	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$12.50	\$30.00
----------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------

Asparagus Roots

Palmetto or Conovers	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$7.50
----------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

RHUBARB ROOTS	1 year large	\$1.00	Per 6	Per 12	Per 25	Per 100
CURRENTS—Perfection	1 year	1.75	3.00	5.50	20.00	
" London Market	1 year	1.75	2.75	5.00	18.00	
" Wilder	2 year	1.75	3.00	5.50	20.00	
GOOSEBERRY—Downing	1 year	1.75	3.00	5.50	20.00	
" Houghton	2 year	1.50	2.50	4.50	16.00	
GRAPES—Concord, Extra	1 year	1.00	1.75	2.25		7.00
" Moore's Early	1 year	1.75	3.25	6.00		
" Niagara	1 year	1.75	3.25	6.00		

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

A. R. WESTON & CO., Bridgman, Michigan

Please forward to

Amount inclosed \$.....

Name _____ R. D. No. _____

Postoffice P. O. Box.....

State _____ **Street** _____

County _____ **Freight Station** _____

Express Office _____

Ship by _____ On or about _____ 192_____
(State here how to forward.)

Date of Order 192

Please write name and address plainly, and fill in all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog, but late in the season we frequently run out of some varieties; therefore, when you order late state whether we shall substitute something as good and as near like variety ordered as possible, or return your money, for stock that we may be out of.

Answer _____

Why You Should Plant the Varieties Shown on Cover

The St. Regis

The St. Regis Red Raspberry is a thrifty grower and not subject to disease of any kind. They are hardy, reports show they have stood 18 below zero without freezing. The fruit is of good size and has about the same shape, flavor, color and firmness of the King. Certainly all that could be desired in a Red Raspberry. It commences to ripen very early and has a long season, catches the extreme high price as it is always the first on the market. It is very productive, the spring crop averaging about \$400.00 per acre, and in the Southern and Central States they will produce a second crop in the fall, averaging about \$250.00 per acre. Even here in Michigan and Southern Wisconsin where the seasons are shorter and other conditions not so favorable, they will average a good fall crop every other year. The advantage the St. Regis has over other varieties of red raspberries in being the first on the market in the spring, and of furnishing another crop in the fall which always sells in any market for nearly double the spring crop should be convincing proof that the St. Regis is the most profitable variety to grow for commercial purposes.

The Cumberland

The Cumberland Black Raspberry is absolutely the largest and best all around berry of this class known at the present time. It is as hardy as any of the black cap family, largest in size, firm and of high quality. More productive than any other black variety. Every lover of black raspberries who has a garden or a small piece of ground should by all means plant 50 to 100 Cumberland for home use, and for market purposes it is the best money-maker of them all. The Cumberland will net you more clear money acre for acre than grain crops, cattle and hogs included. Ask your banker if he knows of even one grower of small fruits who is not prosperous. Take statistics or Government and Horticultural reports for it, there is plenty of proof that raspberries and other small fruits pay the grower much better than the grain crops. Then why not get out of the rut and plant a part of your farm to small fruits this spring. Get started right by using Weston's high grade plants and results will be very satisfactory.

The Columbian

The Columbian Purple Raspberry will produce one-third to one-half more fruit than any of the Black Cap varieties, and is hardier than any of them; never has been known to winter kill in the southern half of lower Michigan. It is more vigorous in growth than any of the black varieties. It propagates from the tips of the canes same as Black Caps. Fruit is large and somewhat conical in shape, of excellent quality, having a distinct flavor of its own. The color is a dark red when ripe, bordering on purple. Ripens late and has a long season. This is the best berry of them all for table use, canning, preserves, jams, jelly, etc. Once used the housewife will have no other kind of raspberry. Sells for high prices on all markets. It is the big money-maker of the entire raspberry family. Plant all you can of them this spring.

PROMPT SERVICE COUNTS.

Gentlemen:

Scottdale, April 16, 1921.

On April 9th I sent you an order for 3,500 Raspberry plants and on April 15th at 7:30 a. m. I had them. Say, that is going some and they came through in fine shape. Thank you very much for your prompt service and also for the nice plants you sent me.

Yours very truly,
O. L. GRIFFITH.



St. Regis

Everbearing Raspberry

THIS wonderful new everbearing variety produces two crops each year; ripens its fruit very early in the spring, producing an immense crop, with another crop in the late Fall, which always sells for extreme high prices.

Think of it, two crops where only one grew before, two big profits in the place of one.

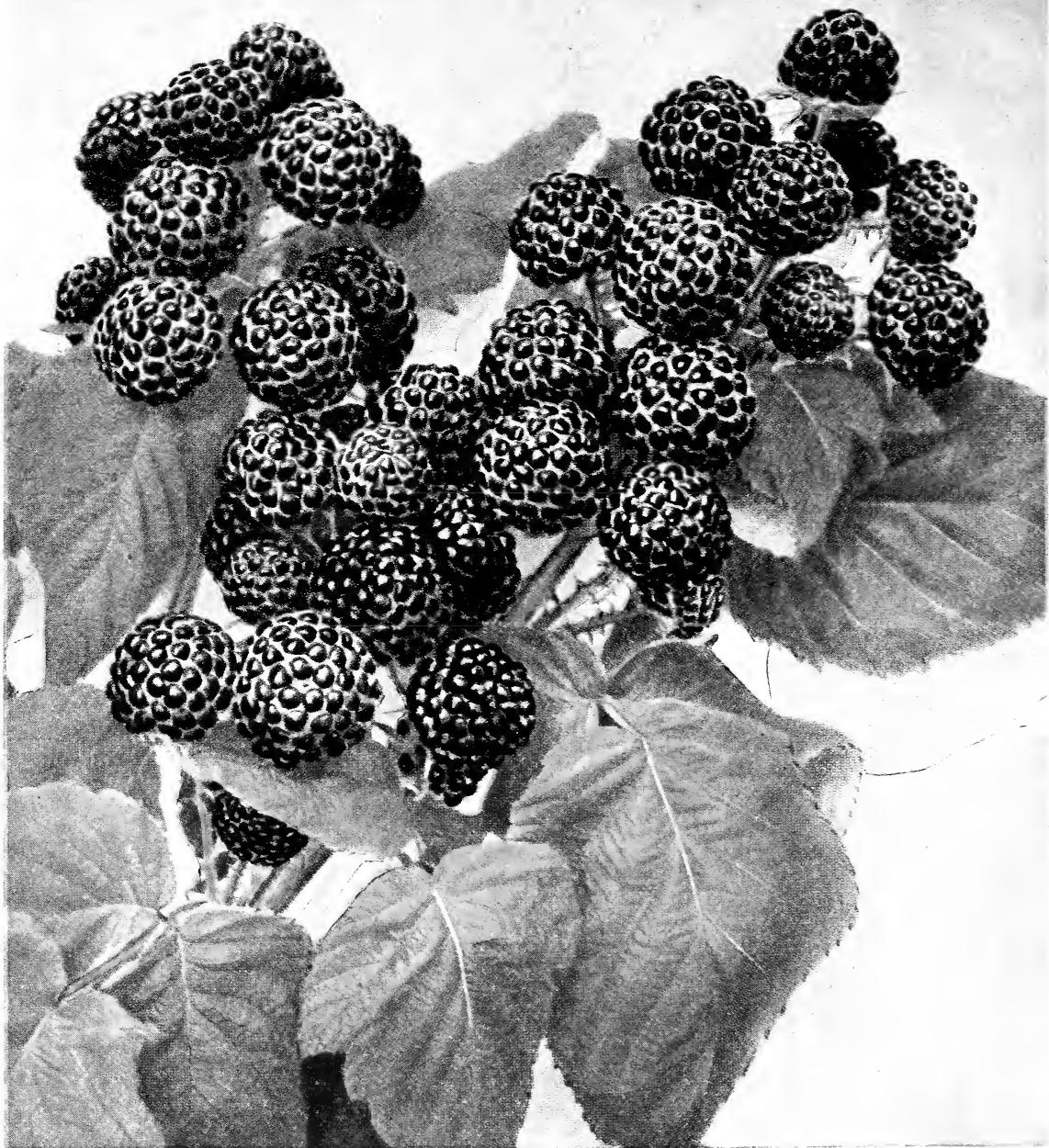
Plant all you can of them this Spring.

Columbian

In a class by itself, the best Purple Cap of them all.

Cumberland

The best Black Cap known at the present time. A money maker.



Cumberland Black Raspberries.

CUMBERLAND

The Best Black Raspberry for Market or Home Use.

It has stood the test of time and today stands a leader of all other varieties. Largest in size, most productive, highest in quality, and equal to or better than any other Black Cap for firmness, hardiness and color. In fact it is the best Black Raspberry known at the present time. A few acres of Cumberland will NET you several hundred dollars each year for seven or eight years, so plant all you can of them this Spring. Start right by using WESTON'S HIGH-GRADE PLANTS.